The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3771. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Advance of Gen. Banks on the Bayou Teche.

Condition of Trade in the City.

The Sugar Crop in the Plaquemine and Lafourche Parishes.

Interesting from the Texas Coast.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Armament of Galveston.

Threat of the Mexicans to Burn Cotton at Matamoras.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M. Gourney, arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the former port at 9 o'clock A. M., Oct. 17.

The steamships *Roanoke*, *Eagle* and *Corsica* were at Havana when the *Morning Star* left.

Dates from Vermillionville, headquarters Nineteenth and Thirteenth Army Corps, are up to 10 P. M. of the 16th. There has been skirmishing nearly every day for a week, without casualties on our side. To-day we had six wounded, the enemy's loss about the same. The enemy's force in this vicinity is estimated at [illegible]

Quite extensive rebel salt works in the vicinity of Point Clear in the Mississippi Sound, have been destroyed by detachments of sailors from the steamer *Commodore* and yacht *Corypheus*, and soldiers furnished for the purpose from Fort Pike.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. Hamilton has arrived in New-Orleans, on his way to assume the military governorship of Texas. At the request of many prominent citizens, the General has consented to address a grand mass meeting on the present aspect of political affairs.

He proceeds immediately to join the expedition now advancing for the recovery of Texas.

Four splendid river steamers, now lying at this port, are soon to be offered for sale, for the benefit of Government or private individuals. They are needed for war purposes or the reviving trade upon the Mississippi.

Col. Chas. C. Dwight, One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, is relieved from duty as Judge of the Provost Court, and ordered to join his regiment. A. A. Atocha, Esq., formerly Judge-Advocate, is appointed to the Provost Court.

A beautiful stand of colors was presented on the 15th inst. to the First Louisiana Volunteers, by the officers and men of the Fourth District Police, of New-Orleans. The occasion was one of great interest. Hon. T. J. Durant made the presentation speech in behalf of the Police, to which Hon. R. H. Dunbar, Acting Mayor of the City, responded in behalf of the regiment, which is at present in the field.

Gov. Shepley has modified his order for the registration of loyal voters in such a manner that all loyal citizens may be registered as voters upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and making a declaration that such oath is taken voluntarily, and for the purpose of establishing a Government loyal to the United States.

By this arrival we have files of New-Orleans journals to the 17th inst. We make the following extracts:

NEWS FROM BAYOU TECHE.

Special correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

NEW-TOWN, BAYOU TECHE, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The advance of the army has crossed the Bayou Vermillion, and our cavalry has had a skirmish with the enemy, five hundred strong, with four pieces of artillery. Maj. Cowan, of Gen. Weitzel's Staff, and half-a-dozen men, were wounded. The enemy has been driven at every point. Supplies for the [illegible]

FROM NEW IBERIA.

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

[illegible]

TRADE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Picayune, Oct. 17.

The liveliness, activity and inchoate return of business on the Levee, at the close of the last and the commencement of the present week—brought about by the receipts of [illegible] bales of cotton, and the arrival of a dozen or more steamboats from points on the Mississippi, from St. Louis down [illegible]

[illegible] for the want of money and facilities for negotiating exchange. A further view of affairs on the Levee revealed some animation at the steamship landing; the arrivals of the steamers from New-York with full cargoes—the discharging thereof, the taking on board full cargoes in return; the arrival of a small fleet of vessels from Northern ports, two or three arrivals from Cuba; the latter with sugar, have imparted some show of business in quarters on the landing where [illegible]

Up to this time there has not been any renewal of intercourse with Louisville, Cincinnati, or other places on the Ohio River. This no doubt arises from the very low stage of water. Stocks of flour, pork, oats, pork and articles of all kinds are low and prices rule exorbitantly, with great distress and much inconvenience existing among our population; in hundreds of instances, yea, thousands, extreme destitution prevails, and yesterday the family grocers were holding flour at $13 to $14 per barrel, hams at 25 to 28 cents per pound, bacon correspondingly high, and pork has gone up to $10 and $20 per barrel. Our local or family markets are very indifferently supplied, though there has been a great improvement within a few weeks past; prices for meats rule high—extremely high—say from double to triple above St. Louis and other places in the West. The cost of freight and transportation hither continues high—as, for instance, two dollars per barrel freight on flour from St. Louis, and other articles proportionably. The same high exactions in freights on every kind of merchandise, general and special, exist from Northern ports, and commenting on freights brings up the difference between steam and sailing vessels. [illegible]

[illegible] We are governed and moved by the great metropolis New-York.

THE SUGAR CROP.

From the True Delta, Oct. 17.

A letter from Plaquemine Parish says: "About the growing sugar crop that much is to be said; instead of shipping to New-Orleans from fifteen to twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar, as the planters here used to do annually before the war, scarcely eight thousand will find their way to your market this season.

"The river being at the present time very low, much lower than it has been in this parish for the last fifteen years, its water has a brakish taste as far as Poverty Point, nearly eighty miles from the sea. Different species of fish, which are known to live but in the briny element, such as mullet, sheepshead, redfish, and many others, are now caught almost every day by the riparian settlers of the mighty Mississippi. In 1856, as I have been told by an old resident of this community, the water of this great stream became brakish as far as the English Turn.

"There is a scarcity of laborers for the sugar plantations in this parish."

We clip the annexed item from the Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 10th, respecting sugar making in Bayou Lafourche:

"A number of citizens have commenced grinding, and in a fortnight nearly all in a condition to grind will be actively engaged in it. [illegible] We are not below the fact when we say that the crop will not be one-third of that of an ordinary year."

A LAND-SLIDE AT PLAQUEMINES.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 17.

We are informed by the clerks of the steamer *Ben. Franklin* that a land-slide recently occurred at Plaquemines, by which two houses were precipitated into the river, and introducing the Mississippi River almost into the very heart of the town.

THAT BIG GUN.

It will be remembered the steamer *McClellan*, Capt. Gray, on her recent trip to this port, brought a mammoth smooth-bore gun, weighing [illegible] [illegible]

TEXAS BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Oct. 16.

The United States gunboat *Tennessee*, Lieut. Commanding Wiggin, arrived yesterday, from a cruise off Galveston. [illegible]

The *Cayuga* also chased two schooners, which were fired by the rebels, and blown up.

Also, the United States [illegible] chased a schooner which the rebels succeeded in beaching and blowing up.

This closes the career of five venturesome vessels, whose owners believed in the "paper blockade" theory. They have come to grief. The *Friendship* was left at Quarantine by the *Tennessee*.

THE ARMAMENT OF GALVESTON.

An informant of the *Era*, who derived his facts from Mr. T. C. Hoskins, just arrived from Matamoras, via Galveston and Sabine Pass, says: "The armament of Galveston consists of forty guns. [illegible] The rebels firmly believe that their guns have sufficient calibre to repel any movement by our army or navy."

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Oct. 17.

We have received copies of the Brownsville *Flag*, of Sept. 18 and 25, and Oct. 2, from which we clip the following items:

OUR PATRIOTIC MEXICAN VOTERS.

From the Brownsville Flag, Sept. 25.

[illegible]

MEXICAN ROBBERY.

We learn that a very valuable conducta of treasure which was being sent from the interior to the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific, was lately robbed by the guards who robbed the teamsters and appropriated the money, some $900,000.

IMPORTANT COTTON ORDER.

At a later hour yesterday we learned that Gov. [illegible] Ruiz, of Tamaulipas, had received an order from President Juarez, commanding him, in the event of a landing on the Rio Grande by the French, to burn all the cotton in Matamoras which could not be sent into the interior, and to stop all cotton coming from Monterey, and send it toward San Luis. This is a very important matter, as it affects thousands of bales of cotton belonging to foreign residents in Mexico.

ARRIVAL [illegible]

A vessel arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande last week, with arms on board for private contractors in the Confederate States. There being no Yankee blockader about, lighters were sent out, and the guns were being discharged in the harbor of Bagdad. Unfortunately the English Captain of the vessel refused to move his vessel into Texas water, for fear the Yankee might come; and thereby he lost his vessel. A French man-of-war came along and quietly seized him as having on board arms bound for Mexico. Fortunately we had already secured a large number of the guns, and thus the loss falls heaviest on the ship Captain, and so deservedly, and for a small loss will teach him some energy.

THE NEWS.

Extravagant ideas are afloat about a French protectorate over Texas. Traitors have started the suggestion, and weak-minded people, who are willing to make peace even at the expense of their liberty, are foolish enough to repeat the thought. There never was any probability that the Yankees could subdue Texas, and there is far less prospect that we will willingly relinquish ourselves to France, or any other Power. The thought is preposterous, and the intelligent man who entertains it with favor is not many removes from a traitor.

COMMERCIAL.

Plethoric as the market really was last Spring and beginning of Summer, there is beginning to be, actually is, great scarcity in some of the leading and staple articles. [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard again Published—Reported Change of Sentiment in Gov. Vance—An Offer of the Presidency Makes Him Favor the War—Military Matters—Failure of the Rebel Conscription.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The publication of the *Raleigh Standard* was resumed on the 2d inst. The editor, Hon. W. W. Holden, still maintains his opposition to the Confederate Administration.

The election of members to the rebel Congress from North Carolina occurs Nov. 4.

A prominent citizen, recently arrived from Raleigh, states that at a recent consultation of Southern Governors, and other rebel magnates at Richmond, Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, was offered the next Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, provided he would wheel the old North State into line and keep her in the traces; and Gov. Vance has returned to Raleigh a fierce war man, and would hereafter do his utmost to prevent the State from returning to the Union.

David Heaton, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, has returned from Washington, D. C., with important additional authority. He is accompanied by Uriah Thomas, Esq., who has been appointed Assistant Special Agent for the third special agency.

[illegible]

Lieut.-Col. J. M. McChesney, of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers, has been promoted for gallant conduct to the rank of Colonel.

A large number of refugees from the interior are constantly arriving at Newbern and Plymouth.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Execution of Dr. Wright.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 23.

The execution of Dr. D. W. Wright, of Norfolk, took place at 10 o'clock this morning on the fair grounds, about one mile from the city. There were five regiments in attendance and one battery, but everything passed off without any disturbance. He was calm and self-possessed, and said he committed the crime without premeditation.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, was washed ashore on Old Point beach this morning. He had evidently been in the water six or eight days.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 24.

The Ohio River is now in good navigable condition, and boats will depart daily to Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville and intermediate river landings, which will greatly facilitate the shipment to its destination, east and west bound freight.

Railroad Casualty.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 24.

Anna Scott, wife of John Richards Dudley Scott, from New-York, and a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, was killed this afternoon by the train from New-York, when opposite Camp [illegible] at this place. Her husband belongs to the Second New-Jersey cavalry, and enlisted in Hudson County.

Gov. Curtin's Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

A Harrisburgh special dispatch to the *Bulletin* states that all the counties have been heard from officially. Gov. Curtin's majority is fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-six.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

NOTHING OF LEE'S ARMY.

There was nothing positively known up to yesterday noon of Lee's whereabouts.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

The Synod of the Baltimore Old School Presbyterian Church in their annual session here, the body immediately [illegible] proceeded to the White House, where they were received by the President.

Dr. Fowler, the Moderator, stated that the Synod wished as a body to pay their respects and salutations, each member, he added, belonged to the Kingdom of God, and was loyal to the Government.

The President, in reply, spoke as follows: I can only say in this case, as in so many others, that I am profoundly grateful for the respect given in every variety of form in which it can be given, from the religious bodies of the country. I saw upon taking my position here, I was going to have an Administration, if an Administration at all, of extraordinary difficulty. It was, without exception, a time of the greatest difficulty this country ever saw. I was early brought to a living reflection, that nothing in my power whatever, or others, to rely upon, would succeed without the direct assistance of the Almighty, but all must fail. I have often wished that I was a more devout man than I am; nevertheless, amid the greatest difficulties of my Administration, when I could not see any other resort, I would place my whole reliance in God, knowing that all would go well, and that He would decide for the right. I thank you, gentlemen, in the name of the religious bodies which you represent, and in the name of our common Father for this expression of your respect. I cannot say more.

The Members of the Synod were then severally introduced to the President.

CONCERNING THE COMMISSARIAT.

No sutlers are now with the Army of the Potomac, they having during the late campaign been ordered to the rear. The restrictions not yet having been removed, all the necessary supplies for officers and soldiers have been promptly furnished by Col. Clarke, Chief Commissary of that army, which has been accompanied in all its changes by that efficient officer.

RETURN OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

The prize steamer *Three Brothers*, captured in the Rappahannock River by a vessel of the Potomac flotilla, has arrived here under a prize crew.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers has been ordered to the command of the *Iroquois*. Commander A. C. Rhind has been ordered to the command of the *Wachusett*. Lieut.-Commander A. F. Crosman has been ordered to special duty in New-York.

THE BOARD OF HOSPITALS.

The Board of Hospitals have reported the general results of their examination of soldiers for the Invalid corps.

They found a large proportion of the ward-masters, cooks, nurses and clerks unfit for field service, and very many not even proper subjects for the first battalion.

The guards were generally the most able-bodied men about the hospitals. They found that soldiers reported for duty are not sent from hospitals direct to their regiments, as required by the War Department orders.

In very many instances months elapse between the soldier leaving the hospitals and joining his regiment; some men have passed the greater portion of their enlistment in traveling from hospitals to convalescent camps, and from convalescent camps to hospitals.

The Board say that they have taken pains to instruct medical officers as to the manner of completing the companies of the second battalion of Invalid corps, so as in time to form a satisfactory hospital corps by adding men qualified for hospital service, and discharging those found physically unable to perform any duty. They are constrained to report that they did not find one medical officer fully acquainted with the general orders governing the organization of the Invalid corps, nor did they find in any hospital a complete invalid roll.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Ewing's Pursuit of Shelby.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Advices from Gen. Ewing's expedition in pursuit of Shelby's guerrillas are received.

After marching 70 miles in 36 hours, Ewing reached Carthage on the morning of the 18th inst., where he expected to encounter Shelby's whole command, but the latter passed there the previous night for Neosho. In the evening a company of thirty men were sent out to collect stragglers and they were captured, with their horses, arms and equipments. Among the prisoners captured are Major [illegible] and other officers and men of seven different Missouri regiments.

Throughout the pursuit, and especially during the last fifty miles of the trail, the roads were strewn with Shelby's broken-down horses, stolen fresh ones having been substituted in their stead.

Shelby has no transportation or artillery, and keeps to the road, rendering pursuit at this time very difficult.

Reports from scouts and other parties prevail, that Gen. Marmaduke is advancing from Fayetteville to reinforce Shelby.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebel Raids Between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga—Movements of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Thomas J. Clay, the youngest son of Col. Henry Clay, of Buena Vista fame, died on the 19th inst., at Atlanta, of congestive fever. He was Inspector on Gen. Buckner's Staff.

It is reported that the rebels burned two trains, principally forage trains, between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, then proceeding southward.

A small party of guerrilla cavalry entered Danville at daybreak, destroyed the Government stores there, and probably decamped. Simultaneously another party entered Harrodsburgh, and stole all the horses they could find.

The evening Nashville train has just arrived. Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans was among the passengers. The train was delayed four hours in consequence of the down train running off the track near Elizabethtown this morning.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Siege Operations Progressing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The steamer *Massachusetts* has arrived from St. Johns, Fla. She left Charleston on Tuesday evening, and brings dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren.

The siege is progressing favorably.

Gen. Gillmore's battery is nearly ready to open on Charleston.

SAFETY OF CAPT. FISKE'S EXPEDITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 24.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says two letters have just been received from Bannock City gold mines, bearing dates of Sept. 21 and 27. The letters state that Capt. Fiske's Expedition was then within a few days' travel of Bannock City, so that the report of their massacre was a mistake, originating out of the massacre of the settlers in Missouri.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Address of Jeff. Davis to Bragg's Army.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Gov. Brown, of Florida, on Reconstruction.

What Virginia Has Done to Support the War.

A Satire on the Civil and Military Management.

Confederate Relations with England.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE OVER THE BORDER.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BRAGG'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Oct. 14, 1863.

SOLDIERS: A grateful country recognizes your arduous services, and rejoices over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga. When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country. Defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been an object of interest, anxiety, and hope.

Our cause depends on you, and happy it is that all can rely upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect.

Though you have done much, very much remains to be done. Behind you is a people providing for your support, and depending upon your protection. Before you is a country devastated by your ruthless invaders, where gentle women, feeble age and helpless infancy have been subjected to outrages without parallel in the warfare of civilized nations.

With eager eye they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and homeless refugees pine for the hour when your victorious arms shall restore their family shelters from which they have been driven and forced to take up arms to vindicate their political rights, freedom, equality and State sovereignty, which were a heritage purchased by the blood of your Revolutionary sires.

You have but the alternative of being slaves of submission to a despotic usurpation or of independence, which a vigorous, united and persistent effort will secure.

All which fires a manly breast, nerves a patriot, or exalts a hero, is present to stimulate and sustain you. Nobly have you redeemed your pledges, given in the name of freedom, to the memory of your ancestors and the rights of your posterity.

That you may complete the mission to which you have devoted yourselves, will require of you such exertions in the future as you have made in the past, and the continuance of self-denial which rejects every consideration at variance with the public service as unworthy of the holy cause in which you are engaged.

When the war shall be ended the highest meed of praise will be due, and probably be given, to him who has claimed the least for himself in proportion to the service he has rendered. And the bitterest self-reproach which may hereafter haunt the memory of any one will be to him who has allowed selfish aspiration to prevail over his desire for the public good.

United as we are in a common destiny, obedience and cordial cooperation are essential. There is no higher duty than that which requires each to exert and render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seeds of discontent and distrust prepares for a harvest of slaughter and defeat.

To your gallantry, energy and fortitude you crown this harmony with due subordination and cheerful support of lawful authority.

I fervently hope that this ferocious war, so unjustly waged against our country, may soon end, and that, with the blessing of peace, you may be restored to your homes and useful pursuits, and I pray our Heavenly Father that covers you with the shield of His protection in your battle, and endow you with the virtues which will close your trials in victory complete.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 20.

The news from Northern Virginia is of a character which, possibly, it may be indiscreet to publish. There has been no general engagement, and the prospect of such an occurrence never was, to all appearances, more distant at any period of the war.

Meade is believed to be resting at Centreville after the fatigue of his prodigious skedaddle. [illegible] by McClellan in that branch of the art of war. He fell back with more celerity than Pope, and with more success than either he or McClellan. Whilst we cannot but admire the success of his escape, we shall never cease to wonder why he exposed himself in a manner to make his flight necessary. If it was his design to flee as soon as he was menaced, why did he ever cross the Rapidan? One would suppose that from the Rappahannock to Washington was a sufficiently long race track. What his next move will be it is impossible to conjecture. Perhaps as he was so successful in running away he may venture forward again. If he does advance again toward the Rapidan, he can hardly do so in less than a month, as it will take him at least that time to reconstruct the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which, by the exertions of both armies, has been pretty thoroughly demolished, from Culpepper Court-house to Manassas Junction.

GEN. LEE'S CAMPAIGN.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

The heavy rain yesterday caused the Rapidan to rise, and the bridge over that stream careened last night, rendering it impassable for the present.

The battle reported at Catlett's Station on Wednesday turns out to have been a cavalry skirmish, in which we took some prisoners.

There was some hard fighting late Wednesday evening at Bristoe Station. We were driving the enemy back when the skirmishers fell upon McIntosh's artillery, supported by Cooke's brigade.

Gen. Cooke was wounded early in the action. His brigade was thrown into confusion during which the enemy succeeded in taking five pieces of artillery. Reinforcements coming up, we were pushing the enemy at last advices toward Dumfries.

Our loss is about five hundred killed and wounded. Gens. Posey and Kirkland were wounded, the former badly in the thigh.

About fifteen hundred prisoners have been gathered during the day.

Heavy firing was heard last Thursday in the direction of Manassas. Many rumors are afloat, but nothing reliable has yet been received.

GORDONSVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1863.

The enemy have been driven from their fortifications at Centreville and Manassas, in which they have been fleeing for several days past, pursued by our army. They have destroyed along their line of flight all the property and other stores which they could not carry away with them. The fighting has been, with small loss on our side [illegible]

The battle at Bristoe Station, reported yesterday, was an engagement between parts of the two armies. It is reported that but for some deserters going over to the enemy and giving information the day after, we would have achieved a much more substantial success.

GORDONSVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

One thousand Yankee prisoners were captured last week, are expected here to-night. The Rapidan bridge will be repaired to-morrow morning.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

The following official dispatch was received from Gen. Lee last evening at the War Department:

Oct. 20, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

Gen. Stuart yesterday opposed, at Buckland, the advance of Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, whilst Gen. Fitz Lee attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was routed and pursued until he reached his infantry support at Haymarket and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners, with horses, arms and ambulances, were captured.

R. E. LEE.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 21.

Meade's army has been driven under the guns of his intrenchments to near the Potomac. Gen. Lee, after diligently pursuing battle, has been unable to obtain it, because his [illegible] He has, therefore, had to content himself with such advantages as he has been able to gain from partial encounters, and with picking up a good many prisoners. Gen. Lee, we presume, will now take position nearer to his own base. The destruction of the bridge over the Rapidan, by a freshet, and the swollen condition of the Rappahannock, may have rendered it expedient to do this already.

The expulsion and humiliation of Meade's army must have a powerful moral effect on the war. It reveals the weakness of the enemy, and will soon make them despair. [illegible] Meade was not only afraid to advance on Richmond, but had to fly before Lee, who ran him within a short distance of Washington and behind his massive fortifications, it seems absurd that Lincoln should think it worth his while to "peg away" any longer. The world will so pronounce it, and Lincoln's people will begin to take the idea. [illegible]

It has been found necessary, in order to reinforce Rosecrans, to reduce Meade so low as to be unable to meet Lee. And yet we shall be much disappointed if Rosecrans will have been enabled thereby to hold his position at Chattanooga. From the relative situations there it is manifestly impossible, unless he can first whip Bragg. The best that Rosecrans can rationally hope is to get away as Meade did, and without half the chance.

These things must cause the North to think of peace. However fierce they may be theoretically, however bloodthirsty at the ballot box, and however ferociously they may rail upon the stage, yet where their armies have to fly, and new conscripts to be expended, they will see the necessity of peace. [illegible]

There is no question of life and death between us. [illegible] The hope gone of succeeding in this, there is no rational motive left. [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 21.

It will be seen that by a notice published this morning, Commissioner Ould declares all officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to Sept. 21, 1863, (except those captured at Vicksburgh, July 4,) to be exchanged. This embraces all the prisoners captured at Port Hudson, or any other places where the parties were released on parole. Of those captured at Vicksburgh, [illegible] following are declared to be exchanged: All the general officers, the Staffs of Gens. Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, [illegible] Holmes and Baldwin, and of Cols. Reynolds, Cockrell, and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the engineer corps and the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi regiments.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 21.

There was no news yesterday from Southwestern Virginia. The latest from that quarter is the news of Friday, which represented that our troops, after a skirmish near Bristol, had fallen back on Abingdon, upon which the enemy, ten thousand strong, were rapidly advancing with the design of pushing on to the salt works. This report was sufficiently credited to excite some extraordinary activity in the salt market on Saturday. The well informed, however, did not credit the story of the ten thousand, and believed our forces at Abingdon equal to the task of defending the salt works against any force the enemy could put there.

[illegible]

EMORY, Oct. 19, 1863.

Reliable information received this evening says that the enemy, who advanced this side of Bristol, retreated to East Tennessee yesterday. They destroyed five bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee road, between Abingdon and Bristol, threw one engine from the track at Bristol, tore up half a mile of track, burnt the depot, and bent the iron, and burnt the engine and five cars belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee roads, loaded with salt.

Our cavalry now occupy Bristol. The Yankees reported before leaving Bristol that Gen. Burnside's forces occupied Knoxville, which is assigned as the cause of their falling back.

NO RECONSTRUCTION.

Gov. John Brown, of Florida, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Tallahassee *Floridian and Journal*, from which we make the following extract:

"No, fellow-citizens, we have taken our position from which now there is no retreat without disgrace. We must all stand square up to the issue. There must be no hiding or dodging—no getting behind civil offices to escape from the post of danger in the field. Every man must do his duty—every man who has the physical power must fight. [illegible] and the battle cry must be "liberty or death." When we have all done our duty, honestly, faithfully and manfully, God will give us the victory and crown us with independence.

"Why should any man doubt or despond? Have we any cause for gloomy forebodings? Are we not now in a better position than we were when this unjust Yankee war was waged upon us? [illegible]

[illegible] have given my unwavering support, for weal or for woe; and I have never for one moment doubted the final success of our cause.

"Let there be no more State or individual jealousies and bickerings, but let the people as one man unite to the support of the Confederate Government, determined to do or die. [illegible] I am ready to peril all as my mite. I may be able to [illegible]

[illegible]

MEN AND ARMS FURNISHED BY VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

[illegible]

something—nurse, or, if need be, to assist in dressing wounds—or, if in nothing else, by force of example. I have little of "life" to pledge, and less of "fortune," but all with my "sacred honor" are bound in the cause of Southern independence.

THOS. BROWN.

MEN AND ARMS FURNISHED BY VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 9.

A communication from the Governor to the House of Delegates [illegible]

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The Bank Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing some legislation to aid and encourage the combination of individual capital for the absorption of the redundant circulating currency of the country, and of reporting a plan of individual or State coöperation that may relieve the country from the evils of a too redundant currency, have made their report.

They recommend the creation of a national loan of $400,000,000, upon certain terms and conditions, which is a plan furnished the Committee by request of Mr. William H. Macfarland. In connection with it they make the following statement in their report:

The amount of outstanding Treasury notes now in circulation is, in round numbers, $550,000,000. By the 1st of December proximo it cannot fall short of $650,000,000 [illegible]

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

A Committee of the Virginia Legislature has had under consideration a recommendation of the Governor [illegible]

STATE RIGHTS.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has sent a message to the Legislature, on the subject of taxing tobacco [illegible]

GEN. MAGRUDER.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 10.

Some persons may think that the account from the trans-Mississippi [illegible]

THE CONFEDERACY AND ENGLAND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 12.

The *Index*, organ of our Confederacy in London, [illegible]

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register* [illegible] ... in the work of raising a regiment. He took quite a number belonging to East Tennessee

[illegible]

Strange that such things should be, and that Southern people should thus be [illegible]

UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner [illegible] ... distribution of money and promises would have secured them to us—but our Government, conscious of its boundless strength and resources, would not stoop to conciliate a set of brainless vagabonds."

TENNESSEE TO BE REPOSSESSED.

The Atlanta-Knoxville *Register* [illegible] frantic over our occupation of East Tennessee. It is vital to the Confederacy, and President Davis will abandon Richmond, if necessary, in order to repossess East Tennessee:

We stated on a former occasion that the very existence of the Confederate States and army were dependent upon the reoccupation of Tennessee by Gen. Bragg. Our enemies know this as well as our own Commander-in-Chief. There is no risk or sacrifice, no concentration of strength that will be spared in the accomplishment of the reconquest of Tennessee. The army of Virginia will be thrown upon East Tennessee, and that of the Mississippi Valley upon Rosecrans' rear, in the direction of Murfreesboro. The calm that followed the storm of Chickamauga is the presage of more terrible events, and the coming shock of contending armies on the soil of Tennessee will be decisive of the fate of the Confederation.

If any one doubts the necessity which would impel President Davis to sacrifice Richmond, Charleston and Mobile, all to reacquire Eastern Tennessee, he need only ask the Commissary-General [illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BRAGG'S ARMY.

In speaking of the situation in Northern Georgia after the battle of Chickamauga, the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

But there is one event in the gathering of powers on our northern border, which should not be unspoken. The President of the Confederate States is [illegible]

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Lynchburg, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* has the following from East Tennessee:

Before the battle of Chickamauga [illegible]

Capt. Battle and several others, wounded at Blountville, have arrived here.

The Union men of East Tennessee say that the Yankee loss is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded.

On Wednesday night the enemy arrived at Bristol, and are reported to have advanced toward Abingdon yesterday with a heavy force, supposed to number 5,000 to 10,000.

[illegible]

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE IN THE CONFEDERACY.

PROPOSITION TO MEET IT—VERY HUMOROUS AND VERY JOLLY.

A writer in the Richmond Examiner proposes a plan for stowing the population of the entire Confederacy in Richmond [illegible] ... lowing four cubic feet to each individual, it will be

[illegible]

... and when we had gained possession of any ground, of what avail? Alas! none.

Meade has crossed into Virginia, and we are now hourly expecting another fight. [illegible]

He thinks that the Jews [illegible] ... being considerably less gritty and decidedly more juicy and nutritious.

[illegible] ... capital would hardly reach in a century.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF REBELDOM.

A LETTER FROM A REBEL OFFICER TO A FRIEND IN EUROPE.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a long letter, written by a rebel officer, under date of Richmond, July 30, to a friend in Europe. The following are extracts:

"Almost every man we lose now tells. [illegible] ... much injury, but we are very unhappy about Charleston, and it will be a dreadful loss to the Southern Confederacy. There will be fearful bloodshed before

[illegible]

A FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

The capture of this Captain and a portion of the crew of the United States gunboat [illegible] gone ashore at Rodney, to attend church, has been noticed. The *Mississippian* gives some further particulars of the affair:

[illegible] ... the fight, is said to have been rich, beyond description, and certainly very excusable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Gov. Smith, in his address to the citizens of [illegible]

—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 17, says: "The new gambling law has turned the 'sporting' world upside down. [illegible]

—An army correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* states that Gen. Walker, Gen. D. H. Hill's corps [illegible] ... afterwards, will be the offspring of the cowards at

—The Charleston *Courier* of Oct. [illegible] says: Charles W. S[illegible], [illegible] McClure, of Georgetown, [illegible] Alexandria, Va., all soldiers in the Confederate army, and captured by the enemy at Gettysburgh, succeeded in making their escape from the Fort Delaware [illegible] arrived in Dixie. The account of their adventures would make a pleasing story, but might compromise others. It was a bold feat, and we congratulate them [illegible] the shameful treatment of our prisoners in that miserable hole.

—The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist*, of Oct. 20 says: "Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine-law fame, [illegible]

—A dispatch dated Mobile, Oct. 18, says: "The steamer *Mary Wilson*, connecting with the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, was burned Sunday. About seventy lives were lost. The mails, freight and steamboat were a total loss."

—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 12 says in regard to the Texas election: "Pendleton Murrah is elected Governor over Gen. T. T. Chambers by about 4,000 votes. F. S. Stockdale is elected Lieut.-Governor."

—Rev. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10, from Europe. Mr. John T. Raymond, who went out to engage a theatrical company for the theatre here, also arrived on the same vessel.

—Gen. Barton has been appointed to a command in Tennessee, with headquarters at Kinston.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Oct. 20, 1863.

Wheat—The receipts of wheat continue very light and prices are without change. We quote at $5 per bushel, Government price; will command $7@$7 50 outside.

Flour—We note sales of country at $45 for Superfine, Extra $50, and Family $60. Very scarce and in great demand. There is no city mills flour in the market. The mills have stopped grinding for the want of wheat.

[illegible]

VEGETABLE MARKETS.

The two market houses of this city are pretty well supplied at present—though prices are very high. We annex the following list:

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Gold—The brokers are paying $11 for gold and asking $12 50.

[illegible]

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Northwestern Fair—Excitement and Trouble Among the Illinois Freemasons—The Methodist Episcopal Central Church Conference—They Denounce Slavery as the Cause of the Rebellion—Prospects of Chicago, &c.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 19.

Local politics do not trouble us much. [illegible]

Preparations are making for the great Northwestern Fair which is to come off in this city in a few weeks for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. [illegible]

Wounded men are constantly arriving from the Army of the Cumberland. [illegible]

[illegible] ... cast for the "Opposition" will settle the contest.

Another quite interesting meeting was held at Springfield, last week. It was that of the Central Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Conference—or a portion of it at least—being located in one of the worst Copperhead districts of the State, its entire loyalty had been questioned at the meetings of some of the other Conferences. But it took measures to wipe out the stain of suspicion, by the passage of a series of patriotic resolutions, whose tone cannot be mistaken. The following is one [illegible] would be controversy:

[illegible]

There were only eight votes out of 170 recorded against this resolution. The venerable Peter Cartwright, who is a Kentuckian and who has always been an ultra Democrat, [illegible] close of the meeting, at the request of the Conference, Gov. Yates [illegible] and made them a two hours speech, and was followed by Gen. McClernand. [illegible] They are on the record, sound to the core, with but half a dozen black sheep among them.

In military matters there is not much stirring. We have now [illegible] but we hear of no particular trouble in keeping them in subjection. Recruiting for the old regiments is looking up somewhat. Col. Hotchkiss, of the Chicago Railroad regiment, (the Eighty-eighth,) has enlisted over 200 within a few weeks, and forwarded them to the field. [illegible] recruiting for the First Illinois Colored regiment, and the ranks are filling up quite satisfactorily. There are ten full regiments of the "Home Guard" organized, two of which are in this State. Gov. Yates has just succeeded in procuring arms for them.

Gov. Yates has issued a proclamation responsive to that of the President, appointing a general day of thanksgiving. By the way, our Copperhead papers are even denouncing this measure of the Administration with as much bitterness as if there was a great evil in the recommendation of the President. Thankless dogs, at the best, are these Copperheads.

On Friday evening last, the annual session of Rush Medical College was opened, with appropriate exercises. This is one of the most popular institutions of the kind in the Northwest. The matriculates number over one hundred and fifty, and will reach two hundred before the term is fairly under way. The college has an excellent corps of professors.

The movement to secure the erection of the main buildings of the Chicago University promises to be eminently successful. Wm. Jones, Esq., one of our oldest citizens, has given $10,000 to the object, and others $5,000 and lesser amounts.

There were [illegible] convictions at the last session of the Recorder's Court. [illegible]

The list of buildings erected in this city during the present season, as reported by the architects and others, will give some idea of the prosperity of Chicago under the war régime. The cost of the buildings is thus summed up:

Dwellings	[illegible]
Stores	375,000
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$2,000,000

Under the miscellaneous head are included churches, school-houses, railroad buildings, elevators, &c. These whole frontage amounts to over two miles. Notwithstanding this large addition to our business and domicil accommodations, rents have advanced at least fifty per cent. Many of the erections are substantial three, four and five story brick structures. But the greatest number is composed of wooden dwellings in the outer portions of the city, put up to accommodate a pressing present demand. A large number of the *first crop* of buildings have been replaced by those of a superior character, so that as the city extends outward, the center is continually being built up for posterity. The above facts indicate a heavy business. [illegible]

Our produce market has been on the "rampage" during the past week. Speculation and downright gambling have been the order of the day on 'Change. [illegible]

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Quantrell Attacks the Arkansas [illegible] Twelve Indian Soldiers—Official Dispatch from Gen. Blunt.

[illegible]

A messenger has just arrived from Fort Gibson, with dates to the 12th. [illegible] ... limestone Gap, 25 miles south of Perryville.

Col. Ritchie, with all of the First brigade, is at Fort Blunt. Yours, &c., J. G. BLUNT.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Juarez still at San Luis Potosi—No News of the Franco-Mexican Expedition Against that place—The Insurrection in Santo Domingo—Destruction of the Steamer Mexico by Fire and Great Loss of Life—A French Merchant Vessel Burned off the Coast of Cuba—Destructive Fire at Cardenas—Here, about the Alabama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

Since my last communication, both the French steamer of the St. Nazaire line, and the English mail steamer of the West India line, have arrived from Vera Cruz, the former at Santiago de Cuba and the latter at this port. Neither of them, however, brings any news of great importance from Mexico. [illegible] that a Franco-Mexican expedition was to leave for San Luis Potosi at the commencement of this month, great preparations in the way of equipments having been made for that purpose.

Gen. Forey did not come a passenger in the French steamer, as it was stated some time ago in the papers of Santiago de Cuba that he might probably do. At the last news received from Vera Cruz, Gen. Forey had not left, but would probably leave for France by the French steamer *Foyen*, touching, it is said, at Havana and New-York on his voyage.

A grand review of the garrison in Mexico lately took place, when the Commander-in-Chief decorated Gen. Bazaine with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and gave other decorations to those officers of the army to whom they have been granted by the Emperor Napoleon in reward for their services.

Gens. Forey and Bazaine afterward reviewed from the Palace the brilliant corps composing the garrison who passed in file before them.

As well as Marshal Forey, the Imperial Commissioner, M. Budin, has been recalled. The inauguration of the "New Mexican National Independence" was celebrated on the 17th ult. at Vera Cruz with rockets, illuminations, balls, bands of music, and other Fourth of July amusements. According to the *Comercio* of Vera Cruz, of the 17th ult., Almonte had been sick, but not dangerously so, as he was able to continue his official duties of the regency. According to the *Estafette*, of Mexico City, the number of States that had agreed to the new form of government was five. Letters received at Vera Cruz from the Capital say that the military preparations for beginning the campaign in the interior at the commencement of October would be terminated at the end of September. A contract, it was said, had been made for the construction of a part of the railroad from Toluca to Chiconhuila.

The Mexican papers received here come from both the capitals that now claim to be the seats of Government. Those from Mexico City are up to the 27th ult., and those from San Louis Potosi to the 22d ult. In both cities the well-known Mexican monthly review, called *El Heraldo*, continues to be published, but each written in a completely opposite sense, so that it is impossible for an impartial person to distinguish the truth from falsehood. In one thing, however, the papers on both sides agree, namely, that during the last month there has not occurred anything new of importance, and that the number of guerrillas and banditti who infest the country is very large.

An important ministerial change took place lately, it is said, at San Luis Potosi, in virtue of which Gen. Doblado took charge of the Government. It however broke down in a few days—Doblado giving up his office and returning to his State of Guanajuato. The papers of Mexico City attach great importance to this circumstance, supposing that Doblado had exacted of Juarez a radical change of politics and the banishment of Zarco, who has the greatest influence, it is said, over the mind of the President. They also maintain that Doblado disagreed entirely with the authorities at San Luis Potosi, and that he had withdrawn to Guanajuato, resolved to keep himself independent. On the other hand, the papers of San Luis Potosi assert that the affair was of no importance, nor was the discussion anywise serious—the proof of which being that the individuals whom Doblado selected as his partners in office, still form a part of the Ministry.

A political review published at San Luis Potosi, dated the 22d ult., and which has been received here, gives the following account of the ministerial changes above alluded to:

"A change of cabinet has been the most important event that has lately happened. Those who composed the former ministry being desirous that their remaining in power should not serve as an obstacle to uniting in the defence of the country all the elements that existed, whether single or concentrated, presented their resignation, which was accepted. Gen. Doblado was then offered the place of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, his companions in office being the Licenciado Don [illegible] Lerdo for Justice, Gen. Comonfort, for the Secretaryship of War, and [illegible] for the Treasury. Great and beneficial results were expected from this combination, which, however, were frustrated by Señor Doblado having given up his place from a private matter in his affairs. The Ministry for this reason was modified, Señor Lerdo taking the Department of Foreign Affairs and Interior, Don José M. Iglesias that of Justice and Colonies, [illegible] and Comonfort continuing in their offices of Secretaries of Treasury and of War. [illegible]"

The *Heraldo* of Mexico City, says that the rainy season being near its conclusion, the campaign of the interior will be shortly begun, which it had been found necessary to defer in order not to endanger the health of the troops and the success of the operations.

The *Heraldo* of San Luis, on its side, says that Gen. Negrete, being well fortified in Huachinango, had driven back the party that had attacked him, causing them some loss.

Juarez, according to all accounts, still continued at San Luis Potosi, although reports had been spread by his opponents that he was about to retire, according to one account, to Durango, and according to another to Monterey. To the former place he could not go, say the same parties who spread the report, for they boast that it was said in San Luis itself that Durango had risen up in favor of the monarchy and that Vidaurri, who is Governor of the State in which Monterey is situated, is not sufficiently obedient to the Government of Juarez. According to the *Sociedad*, the town of Durango was twice attacked in a week by a force of 400 Mexicans belonging to the intervention. They were repulsed, but, it is said, that the least active demonstration of the French army on the northern coast or in the interior would cause in Durango, Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon a very determined declaration in favor of the new order of things.

"In San Luis great confusion prevails in the divided Cabinet, and among the people a discontent which would soon break out in a vehement manner [illegible] the Army of Intervention having begun the campaign. [illegible]"

In consequence of a meeting at Durango, Juarez had published a decree, in which [illegible] Gen. Patoni [illegible] the military and civil powers of Governor. It was, however, reported that Durango had declared for the monarchy [illegible]. So many falsities are, however, circulated by the opponents of Juarez, that it is hard to come at the truth.

President Juarez has published two decrees at Saltillo, dated the 21st of September, by one of which cotton, in any of the places where it is used, if grown in the country, a duty of 25 cents per arroba [illegible] and if imported, 50 cents. By the third article of the decree, cotton, whether of home produce or from abroad, proceeding from the frontier of the Republic and passing through the above-named city, is to pay there the duties, although only in transit [illegible].

By the other decree a duty of one per cent. is imposed throughout the Republic on all capital [illegible].

The *Vera Cruz Comercio*, speaking of Jalapa, says: "We know that the situation of this unfortunate city is getting worse every day. The natives of the neighboring villages will not now even attend the market for fear of the draft. Those whom they have compelled to take up arms are literally imprisoned [illegible] at the hospital deserted, injuring the officer who was in command of them, as those retreating from a French source, they are not entitled to much credit."

Admiral Bosse gave notice, on the 8th inst., to the foreign Consuls resident in Vera Cruz, of the blockade of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, in virtue of instructions from the Emperor of the French.

The Mexican Regency have fixed four per cent as the tax upon city property, and three per cent. that on rural estate.

The Franco-Mexican papers say the [illegible] Thanks to the occupation of the District of Tulancingo [illegible] considerably for all the territory bounded on one side by the Sierra, and on the other by Huasteca, as far as the littoral of the Gulf, has pronounced in favor of the same.

[illegible] Rural forces were being organized to pursue the bandits.

The vast and rich territory known by the name of Mixteca, between the departments of Puebla and [illegible] approach of an expeditionary column.

The landing of the Franco-Mexican troops at Minatitlan, to the south of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, was enthusiastically received. Within a radius of [illegible] Indians assembled at the port to welcome their deliverers. Unfortunately we have to lament the death of Commandant Stoecklin. He has given many proofs of courage and attachment to the cause of intervention.

Tabasco has been completely [illegible]. The armed bands in Campeche have been driven out of Jonuta and Palizada, in the Territory of Carmen. Communication has been reestablished.

The same paper says:

"The highwaymen who lately robbed the diligence at the gates of Puebla were apprehended in that city, and having been tried by Court-martial they were, to the number of five or six, it is said, shot and hung up."

A French soldier, belonging to the [illegible] regiment of the line, was also executed at Mexico, for having killed an Indian youth, without any provocation, on the 10th of April last in the town of San Gregorio, near Cholula.

The Archbishop of Mexico, Señor Labastida, a member of the Regency, was received at Vera Cruz on his arrival by the authorities and a large number of people. A numerous party, commissioned by the municipality, went on board the vessel to do him honor. At the moment of his getting in the launch a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the fortress of Ulloa and the French war-steamer *Magellan*. On landing he was received at the wharf under a canopy by the clergy, and a *Te Deum* was sung at the parish church. Monseñor Labastida then went to pay a visit to the head commander of the place.

Guerrillas and gangs of robbers infested the high roads, which were generally insecure, assaults and robberies being of continual occurrence.

At a place called Camaron, the diligence from Mexico on its way to Vera Cruz was attacked by the guerrillas; and as, on examining the travelers' baggage, there were found the uniform of a [illegible] commandant and dispatches, which none of the travelers would claim, they were all, to the number of six, taken off, but the commandant escaped on the way—the remainder suffering for the fault of the above, who, after serving Juarez, was going to join Almonte. The travelers were carried off to Jalapa, [illegible] among them four Spaniards whom the Spanish Consul was using all his endeavors to get released.

On the same day, and a few hours before the stoppage of the diligence, the Secretary of the French [illegible] at Vera Cruz, on his way from Orizaba, *en route* from Mexico, bringing dispatches from Forey, and accompanied by a small escort was attacked between Paso Ancho and Soledad by the guerrillas, who killed a Sergeant and a soldier, the Secretary and the rest of the escort escaping with great difficulty to Vera Cruz.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, speaking upon this subject, says:

"For some days past the arrival of the diligence to this city has been interrupted, and in consequence we are without any news from the interior."

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, at Vera Cruz, writes to that paper:

"On the 22d ult. the Permanent Council of War in this place began to act, being established on account of the insecure state of the country from the many malefactors, guerrillas and thieves that inundate it. None of those submitted to its sentence have been condemned to corporal punishment, and generally they have been all set free. We shall see whether the large numbers who are shut up in Ulloa will be punished if they are guilty or set at liberty if they are innocent. In the sad situation through which we are passing nobody can think himself secure, because if he is traveling and escapes from the claws of the guerrillas, perhaps, as sometimes happens, he falls into those of the French, who look upon all the country people as guerrillas.

Several peaceable residents of the city have been put in prison through not wishing to be at present in the National Guard, and others have been refused passports for the interior to cure them of not [illegible] for the band. Any slight fault is fined six dollars; if the party has not got the money, he is put in prison for a month, ordinarily in chains, at hard labor. Nothing can show more clearly the state of the country, as a reading and impartial analysis of the *Eco del Comercio*, of this city. In the last number we have the fight with guerrillas at Chapa de Mota, when much blood was spilt. In Tampic, similar disasters, and the capacity made evident of so many men, defenders of Juarez, according to some, and of the independence according to the greater part, who might be useful to society, but who will not leave the path of crime.

The distinguished political personages, residents of Mexico, who arrived here on the 15th ult., guarded by bayonets, continue without being allowed to hold communication with any one in the fortress of Ulloa. It appears that the Consul of the United States has made a reclamation in favor of one of them, Mr. Rene Masson, an American citizen.

Nine of the Egyptians who committed several murders on the night of the 2d of May last at Medellin, were tried by a court-martial on the 30th ult., and condemned, a Sergeant to suffer the penalty of death, and eight soldiers to twenty years hard labor."

SANTO DOMINGO.

According to the official accounts published here, the Spaniards are meeting with success in their encounters with the Dominican insurrectionists. How far these accounts are to be trusted, it is impossible to determine. The *Diario de la Marina* gave the following résumé of the war in Santo Domingo in the form of an editorial a few days ago:

"As will be seen by the telegraphic dispatch that we published in the Extra, the commencement of operations on the part of Santo Domingo has corresponded with what was expected, and as we have repeatedly said in the columns of the *Diario*. On the 28th of last month Gen. Santana's column defeated and dispersed the rebels in the inaccessible position of Arroyo Bermejo, which was occupied by the troops of the army and the Dominicans, who are under the command of the above-named valiant General. Two days after the enemy were again defeated near the River Azua, with the loss of their artillery and all their warlike munitions, and although from the usual conciseness of every telegram we do not know what forces obtained this second triumph, we believe that we are not mistaken in considering them to have been those that left Santo Domingo lately for Azua, among whom was the second battalion of the regiment of Naples. The rebels must have retreated in the direction of Vega and Cotui, which is the centre of the insurrection, and it will not be long before they are routed and dispersed, as they have always been when opposed to the bayonets of the Queen."

A dispatch since the above was written has been received from the Governor of Santiago de Cuba by the Captain-General, in which it is said that the rebels will be soon defeated in Cibao, when the Spaniards expect it will not be long before the insurrection is smothered.

The *Diario* adds: "Arroyo Bermejo, above alluded to, is situated in the central chain of mountains of Santo Domingo, dividing the provinces so called and those of Seibo from those of Vega and Cibao. The rebels being driven from these strong positions, Gen. Santana has the road open to Cotuy, Vega and Santiago de los Caballeros."

The report that Ex-President Baez was at the head of the Dominicans appears to be unfounded, the Spanish papers saying that he is living in Spain.

The Dominicans have organized a Provisional Government at Santiago de los Caballeros, at the head of which is one Rojas. The papers here said that he was a near relative to the late Secretary of Paez' Government in Venezuela, but this has been contradicted.

The last news received here from Santo Domingo came from Santiago de Cuba, with dates of the 12th inst., on which day the Spanish war transport steamer *Velasco* arrived at the last named place from Santo Domingo. We are informed by it that the Spanish Gen. La Gandara had arrived at the Capital from Puerto Plata with three battalions of troops and six pieces of artillery, leaving at the latter the Spanish forces, amounting to 1,300 men, with 13 pieces of artillery, strongly fortified.

La Gandara left on the 3d, and on the following day the rebels continued what the Spanish dispatches call their acts of vandalism, having set fire to that part of the town which was outside the fortifications, consisting entirely of wooden buildings.

Brigadier Rivera commanded the Spanish forces at Puerto Plata, who were well supplied, it is said, with provisions, ammunition, and every kind of resources. They sallied out daily to skirmish with those of the rebels who approached the neighborhood of this city.

On the 5th inst., the day that the *Velasco* left Santo Domingo, Gen. La Gandara was preparing to set out with a respectable force for the place where Gen. Santana was operating, to assist in putting down the rebellion.

All was quiet in the Capital. The Captain-General of the island, Rivero, had declared the coast in a state of blockade.

The *Velasco* brought to Cuba about a hundred sick and wounded, as it is said, and the *Diario* concludes from the smallness of the number that the loss of the Government forces could not have been very large in the late engagements. The *Velasco* was to return to Santo Domingo with mules, provisions and some artillery equipments.

A chevalier d'industrie has been passing himself off at Cienfuegos as the Captain of the *Alabama*, and victimizing his dupes. So far did he carry his impudence, that a correspondent of the *Diario*, of this city, wrote from that place a drawing communication which appeared in the *Diario* of the 8th inst., stating that the Alabama had landed at the mouth of the port; that the Captain, who was formerly Semmes' second in command, had landed to visit his friends, and had entered into the service of [illegible] at the moderate salary of [illegible] per year. The *Alabama's* Captain was described as being very chatty and communicative. It now appears that he was an impostor, and the unfortunate fellow has not only thrown himself out of employment, but also was foolish enough to land at Cienfuegos the little money he had saved on. The Captain, it is said, has since then come to Havana and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States as a supposed Confederate. LARA.

THE NATIONAL CANAL CONVENTION.

Memorial to the President and Congress.

The Memorial prepared by the Committee of the National Canal Convention, which assembled at Chicago in June last, has just been published. It is a very long document. After some introductory remarks, the Memorial discusses the

NECESSITY OF SHIP CANALS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

The one great idea which your memorialists seek to impress upon Congress is the necessity of a great national highway, in the form of a ship and steamboat canal between the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

This great national highway is demanded alike "by military prudence, the necessities of commerce, and political wisdom."

Your memorialists ask the attention of the Government to some of the reasons, *military, commercial* and *political*, why this work should be constructed.

THE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

We have arrived at a period in our history in which the Government should adopt a well-considered and systematic plan of defending the Northern frontier. Indeed the best means of doing this has long engaged the attention of the Government. Reports from the War Department and surveys from the Topographical Corps, in great numbers, have been made, a large number of forts have been projected and surveyed, but little has as yet been done.

The importance of having command of the Lakes, in case of a war with Great Britain, cannot be overestimated. In 1814, the Duke of Wellington declared that "a naval superiority on the Lakes is a *sine qua non* of success in war on the frontier of Canada." The great military importance of the command of the Lakes was illustrated in the war of 1812, and the victories of Perry on Lake Erie, and of McDonough on Lake Champlain, were decisive of the fate of the war on the Northern border.

To our past history, in the old Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and the late war with Great Britain, the principal attacks our country had to sustain were made from the Canadian frontier. But the defence of the Northern frontier, always of great moment, has become by the growth of the West, of incalculable importance. Certainly not less than one-third in value of the entire commerce of the nation passes over the Lakes. Ten millions of people live upon their borders, and are directly interested in their security. The great cities which have grown up on their shores have become the largest grain depots of the world. Nowhere on earth are collected and distributed such vast amounts of food; and [illegible] food-producing States with their great granaries, lie exposed, [illegible] and devastation.

We say confidently that this condition of things will not be permitted to continue. The voice of the Northwest and of all the Northern frontier will ask, [illegible] adequate protection.

EXPOSED CONDITION OF NORTHERN FRONTIER AS COMPARED WITH THE ATLANTIC COAST.

We respectfully call the attention of Congress to the defenceless condition of the Northern frontier, as compared, or rather as contrasted, with that of the Atlantic. Upon the defence of the Atlantic, exclusive of naval defences, there has been expended more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Large additional appropriations were asked for and obtained at the last session of Congress, and yet the Atlantic shore is more than three thousand miles from a foreign foe. An ocean shields it from attack. It is defended by the strongest navy possessed by any nation on earth. For all this we pay cheerfully, nor do we question the propriety of these expenditures; we only ask that the Northern line shall be no longer neglected.

Now, we earnestly call attention to the fact that our Northern frontier, with its commerce and cities, equal in value to the seaboard, and with a shore-line exceeding in length the Atlantic coast, is within rifle and cannon range for a considerable distance, of the only great maritime nation which will ever give us serious trouble; and is entirely defenceless. We have no navy on the Lakes, nor can we have under existing treaties. We have neither forts nor fortifications, nor ordnance, nor navy-yards. Our Northern frontier is utterly without the means of defence.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.

Let us contrast our means of defence with those of our neighbors over the line. In 1817 it was provided by treaty between Great Britain and the United States, that both nations should dismantle their vessels of war on the Lakes, and reduce their naval force on each side "to one vessel of one hundred tons burden on Lake Ontario, and one on Lake Champlain, each armed with one eighteen-pound cannon, and on the upper Lakes to two such vessels armed with the like force."

Since this treaty Great Britain has never lost sight of the security of her American colonial empire. She has expended many millions for its defence. She has large and important military defensive works at Kingston on Lake Ontario, at Malden at the mouth of the Detroit River, at Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay, at Toronto, Niagara, Sarnia, Windsor and Port Sarnia, and others extending west as far as the shores of Lake Superior, and beyond to Fort William and Fort Garry.

GREAT BRITAIN RELIES ON HER MILITARY CANALS, CONSTRUCTED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

But the main reliance of England for maintaining and securing her supremacy on the Lakes is her military canals. These she has constructed at great expense, to enable her to pass her gunboats from the ocean through the St. Lawrence to the Lakes. These works were constructed with direct reference to their military uses.

Next the memorial asks:

WHAT ARE THE BEST MEANS FOR DEFENDING THE LAKES?

Two plans have been proposed; one, that of a chain of forts along the shore, defending the entrance of each Lake and other strategic points, and fortifications for the security of each considerable town and city.

The other is the construction or enlargement of such canals as will enable our fleet of gunboats to pass from the ocean by the Mississippi and the Hudson to the Lakes. The objections to the former are grave, and, in the judgment of your memorialists, viewed in the light of the experience of the present, are decisive.

The expense would be enormous, and when constructed, as against iron-clad gunboats, would prove unavailing. The war in which our country is now engaged has shown, especially have the siege of Charleston and the comparative vulnerability of Forts Wagner and Sumter, demonstrated that earthworks are better than walled forts, and that neither are adequate to prevent the passage of iron-clad gunboats.

We must, if practicable, do as Great Britain has done—construct military canals, adequate in capacity to admit our gunboats to the Lakes. Thus we shall be placed upon an equality with our neighbors.

Fortunately, this is entirely practicable, and with but small expense as compared with the important results to be attained.

Various plans for constructing and enlarging canals to enable gunboats to pass from the Hudson and the Mississippi to the Lakes have been suggested, and will doubtless receive the consideration of Congress.

Prominent among others is that of enlarging the present Illinois and Michigan Canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Joliet, a distance of only thirty-six miles, and the improvement of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, so that all steamers and gunboats which navigate the Mississippi can pass directly into Lake Michigan at Chicago. Also, a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, by which gunboats can pass from the Atlantic into Lakes Erie and Ontario.

We will not undertake to decide between the merits of these various propositions, nor whether it may not be expedient to enter upon the construction of all, or to commence with all; but we would most earnestly urge upon the consideration of the President and of Congress the importance of securing at the earliest practicable period a steamboat and ship canal from the Mississippi to the Lakes, and from the Lakes to the Hudson and the Atlantic.

After dwelling upon the Commercial importance of the Ship Canals, the memorial asserts that:

WE HAVE OUTGROWN OUR CANALS.

The great commercial fact of to-day, felt and realized, is that we have outgrown our canals. The country is too big for them. The problem is, shall production stop its increase, or shall our canals be enlarged? The necessity of this enlargement is manifest by the enormous profits of the great railways, the extravagant rates of transportation, showing that the quantity to be carried forward is so vast that carriers command their own terms. The warehouses and mammoth elevators of the Lake towns for the last two years have been crowded with freight; every thing which could be made to float on the Lakes and canals, have been taxed to the utmost, and proved insufficient to carry to the market the products of the West. This necessity for greater facilities, and the failure in Congress of the bills for enlarging the New-York and Illinois canals, have led to a business effort on the part of the West to obtain, by Canadian canals, that relief which is (we trust only temporarily) denied, through our own country, and by our own Government. Illinois and Wisconsin, through their State authorities, and the Boards of Trade of several Lake cities, appointed delegates to Canada to obtain, if possible, avenues to market for the vast accumulation of Western produce.

Canada will force the West into new avenues to the Atlantic unless the present are enlarged. That both Canada and Great Britain appreciate the value of this Western trade, is shown by their construction, for the purpose of securing it, of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, at a cost of $7,000,000, and the Grand Trunk Railway at a cost of [illegible], in addition to the canals before referred to.

It is obvious from these and other facts that we have reached that point when, with our present means of transportation, the production of corn and other cereals cannot in the great centres be profitably increased. This condition should not surprise us. The canals were constructed while the West was in embryo. In 1837 the [illegible] transported from west of Buffalo on the Erie Canal was [illegible].

The product of wheat and corn carried on the New-York canals from the Lake States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, in 1850, 232,000,000 bushels; in 1860, 354,000,000 bushels.

The population of those States and Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska in 1850, was 5,403,595; in 1860, 9,082,000.

The value of Western products increased more than 100 per cent. in the last four years. In 1859, it was in round numbers $36,000,000, and in 1862, $121,000,000. Our foreign exports are made up, largely of breadstuffs and provisions. In four years they increased from [illegible] to [illegible] in 1862, increasing in two years 180 per cent., and in three years [illegible] per cent. The amount of breadstuffs for 1862 is exclusive of $13,100,000 which went out through Canada, making the aggregate over $131,000,000.

After giving statistics to demonstrate these positions, the memorial proceeds:

With the canals enlarged as proposed, production may be augmented a hundred fold, and yet still yield a fair profit to the producer. These enlarged canals reducing materially the cost of transportation will enable us to compete successfully in, and perhaps control the foreign market, for breadstuffs and provisions. Every acre of land west of the Lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and from Cairo and even Memphis north to, and including Minnesota, will be brought practically hundreds of miles nearer market, and of course every acre of land throughout this vast area will be increased in value.

This will stimulate emigration, settlement and production, and secure the early cultivation of the fertile lands of the Mississippi Valley, and secure to our agriculturists the markets of the world. With these canals, the Western farmer can compete successfully with the grain-producing countries of the Old World, and drive them from the field of competition.

It should be remembered that the increased production of food in Europe is limited by physical difficulties. The country is old, thickly peopled, and the good land is all improved. Mountains, barren wastes and irreclaimable marshes offer obstacles to any great increase in the production of food.

With us it is otherwise. We have a soil of inexhaustible fertility, a large portion of it as yet unbroken. There is spread out between the Lakes and the base of the Rocky Mountains millions and millions of acres of the richest land on earth. This soil has a peculiarity of great significance. It is so admirably adapted to the use of labor-saving machinery, that although the Northwest has sent not less than half a million of her most efficient laborers to the camp as volunteers, their absence has been so successfully supplied by labor-saving machines, that the quantity of land cultivated has not been lessened, nor the crops materially diminished. God has so fashioned this land, that with small labor it will yield the most bountiful return in endless crops of food. He has fitted it to become the granary of the world, richer even than the Valley of the Nile, [illegible] and the rain [illegible] this land and clothes it with a rank and luxuriant vegetation which annually decays where it grows, or feeds the [illegible]. We have the land, the laborer is ready, but without [illegible] remunerative, and the land will not be cultivated.

Corn, for want of adequate means of transportation, is on the Western prairies, actually consumed for fuel. This does not pay. Shall Europe starve for bread, and our rich prairies remain uncultivated for want of these canals to carry the products to market? Let Congress answer by its action on these great questions now presented.

By reference to the reports of the Boards of Trade and Mercantile Associations submitted to the Convention, and which we believe to be entirely reliable, it appears that the enlarged canals would reduce the cost of transportation between Chicago and New-York at least ten cents, and between the Mississippi and the Atlantic at least fifteen cents per bushel. Divide this saving between the Western producer and the Eastern consumer, and while you raise the price of every bushel of wheat and corn to the farmer, you reduce the price of every loaf of bread in every house in New-England and the seaboard cities. The crop of 1862 shipped to the East through the canals alone exceeded one hundred millions of bushels! When we remember that the West pays annually more than fifty millions of dollars for transporting its produce to market, it is obvious that there would be saved on the transportation of a single crop more than the entire cost of these improvements.

But it is not the trade of the Mississippi Valley only, vast as it now is, and almost incalculable in its future, that will require these enlarged canals. All this will at no distant day be augmented by contributions from the auriferous regions of the Rocky Mountains, the Valley of the Columbia and the Pacific coast. The mineral wealth of this region being rapidly developed is not yet appreciated. The copper and iron of Lake Superior, the lead of Illinois and the inexhaustible coal-fields of the great interior basin, and the silver and gold of the Rocky Mountains, added to the agricultural wealth of the great interior, make it among the most favored portions of the globe. To develop these advantages requires the immediate construction of these canals.

The surplus of Europe and Western are then alluded to, and the memorial proceeds to sketch the

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED WORK.

The enlargement of the canals between the Mississippi and the Atlantic would create a new era, [illegible] which would date another career of advance and progress equally rapid and important. The wave of emigration, checked by the war, is already returning, and will soon be upon us with increased volume.

The expense of these works, compared with the improvements are light indeed. So much has already been done by nature and by the States through which the improvements are to be made that the cost of the completion of the ship canal will be small compared with its results. We believe the Illinois canal can be constructed in the manner proposed by the Legislature of Illinois to the last Congress, without costing the National Treasury a single dollar, that the tolls would soon pay interest and principal upon its cost, and that this great national work, free at all times for the military purposes of the Government, would soon, having paid its cost, become free to the [illegible] and the Mississippi.

These enlarged communications between the Mississippi and the Lakes and the Atlantic would save every year, in lessening the amount paid for transportation, more than their cost. There is not an acre of land between Lakes Michigan and Superior and the western barrier of the Rocky Mountains, including the Valley of the Mississippi to New-Orleans, but would be increased in value, and the aggregate of such increase would bear no proportion to the amount required to complete the works.

There is not a barrel of wheat or corn, nor a barrel of pork nor of beef, nor any article of food in this whole area, but would be enhanced in value. The [illegible] add to the taxable property of the nation, an amount the taxes upon which in a single year would pay off their cost.

Such, we believe, without exaggeration, are some of the advantages commercially and economically to result from these improvements.

We have referred to the commerce and trade of the Lakes and the Mississippi combined as vastly greater than our foreign commerce, and as supplying the bulk of our foreign exports. This is the West of to-day, with less than one-twentieth part of its available land improved. Stimulate industry, invite emigration and improvement by these canals, and who can estimate its future? What figures or language shall describe its greatness?

To render complete this great national work it will be necessary to clear the rapids of the Mississippi River at two points, namely, above Keokuk and above Rock Island. This is an improvement long demanded by every State bordering on the great river, and of such acknowledged importance as already to have been partially accomplished by the Federal Government.

This will perfect the water communication both between the extreme Northern States and the South, and the same States and the East; the first by the river alone, the latter by river, canals and lakes combined.

The outlay required for the removal of obstructions at these two points, to make good the navigation, is inconsiderable, and the advantage most important in a military as well as a commercial point of view.

NATIONAL UNITY WILL BE FOREVER SECURED BY THESE CANALS.

No reflecting mind who has marked the events of the last two years, but will admit that among the influences that have made separation and disunion impossible, was the Mississippi River. The great river of the West has been strong enough to hold the Union together. Never in the darkest, gloomiest hour of the rebellion has the West considered it a debatable question that she could ever, under any circumstances, consent to separation. Her gallant soldiers have marched right on from Cairo to the Gulf, like the current of her great river, resistless, overcoming every difficulty, triumphing over every obstacle, until no rebel flag now floats upon its waters. She was deaf to the overtures of the traitors who sought by alluring promises of commercial advantages to seduce the Northwest from her fealty to the nation. The West means to maintain the unity and integrity of the whole country. With one hand she grasps the South, and with the other she clasps the East, and she will never consent to reach the ocean in either direction through foreign territory.

But it must have occurred to every thoughtful mind how all the ties which bind us together would be strengthened and multiplied by these ship-canals, creating another Mississippi from St. Louis and Kansas and St. Paul to New-York and Boston. It has been well said that the [illegible] relations, slight in any individual instance, but indissoluble in their multitudinous combination, produce such unity of purpose, unity of interest, intelligence [illegible] national pride, and social feeling, and that [illegible] of population, which will inhabit and maintain nationalities. Such will grow up with a power which no sectional feeling can break between the East and West, when connected together by these canals.

It is a curious fact in our history that the same man who was the father of nullification, [illegible] the secession heresy—the man who planted the seeds of this bloody rebellion, and survived them—[illegible] lived—as his earlier and better days were a true national statesman, with an enlightened patriotism [illegible].

In 1824, John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, in discussing the constructions of roads and canals by the National Government, said: "Let us bind the Republic together; let us conquer space by a perfect system of roads and canals."

It was said by Montesquieu that a republic could not exist and govern a large territory. There was some truth in it in an age which preceded it, and it has now still enough of reason, in spite of steam, railways and telegraphs, and [illegible] late distance, as to make it wise for our statesmen to bind our different sections together by every means in their power. The rebellion has demonstrated the necessity of a closer union, and a more consolidated nationality. [illegible] than these great ship-canals.

The nation has expended its millions of treasure without regard to the expense, and its blood has been poured out like water to open the Mississippi, and [illegible] the cost has been too great for the object. Such is the profound conviction that we must maintain the integrity of the Union and a free passage to the Gulf and the Sea. The Eastern pathway to the Ocean by these enlarged canals would be still more important, and would serve still more strongly to bind the Union together. And yet this can all be secured by a sum less than a month's military expenditure in the Valley of the Mississippi, and without one drop of precious blood.

FROM KENTUCKY.

More Cavalry Needed—Bramlette vs. Guerrillas—The Military Railroad to East Tennessee Progressing—A New Paper to be Called the Louisville National Union, &c.

Louisville, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. R. L. Jacob, Colonel of the late Ninth Kentucky cavalry, expresses the seemingly extravagant opinion, that what we want particularly, independent of the cavalry that should remain with the great armies, is from eighty to one hundred thousand cavalry, in squads of from five to ten thousand, divided into mounted infantry and regular cavalry, with some artillery, under competent and untrammeled leaders; that such a force in the field, at the present time, would break up all rebel communication, prevent the rapid concentration of one rebel force to sustain another, strike at the very vitals of rebeldom, and bring the rebels to terms in less than ninety days.

Gov. Bramlette, being determined that Kentucky shall be freed from its murderous foes, the guerrillas, though every man be required to aid in their destruction, orders the immediate enforcement of a draft, if by the 24th at least one volunteer company in every county is not organized, and reported under the provisions of the State guard law.

By Gen. [illegible] slaves in Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Meade, Hardin, Larue, Breckinridge, Marion, Boyle, Mercer, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Woodford, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Bourbon, Madison and Clark Counties, have been and are being impressed to work on the military railroad leading from Louisville and Covington into East Tennessee, via Lebanon, Lexington, Nicholasville, Danville, Stanford and Crab Orchard. The workmen are under overseers appointed by Gen. S. S. Fry and Major J. H. Simpson, Chief Engineer of this Department. The opening of this national highway will incidentally develop the vast coal and mineral resources of Kentucky and East Tennessee. Coal here and in Covington costs 60c. to 75c. a bushel. Our sluggish old fogyism is being stirred up by the military innovations and improvements, energy and enterprise of the National Government.

Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

A new daily newspaper here, under the auspices of Messrs. James Speed, J. H. Harney, and [illegible], with the tone of the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the enterprise of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is proposed. If stock enough is subscribed, it may be started next January. Once started and under way, it would offset, compete with, and distance all backward and sluggish cotemporaries.

Seven hundred Ohio soldiers' votes cast here for Brough against a dozen or so for Vallandigham. The result in Ohio and Pennsylvania prostrates and blasts the hopes of our Vallandigham Democrats. They may still mutter "revolution, and repudiation," but their fangs are gone, their fire in the rear is practically quenched. PONTIAC.

Dr. Draper on the "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of your correspondent "Y," in the Times of Oct. 17, will, with many readers, weaken the effect of your original criticism on the above work. As I think it a matter of no slight importance that a work of such pretensions, both in subject matter, in style and in bulk, heralded with so many flourishes, and welcomed with so many puffs, should be rightly judged, I offer my mite in support of your views. I do not desire to try issues with "Y," but merely to prevent his objections to one statement of yours from being regarded as in any way refuting or moderating your just condemnation of a very shallow, pretentious work.

You were altogether too lenient with the book. Its rhetorical looseness of style, and utter absence of logical sequence, condemn it entirely as a work of science. Its title is quoted above. The preface declares the work to contain "the historical evidence of the physiological argument respecting the mental progress of Europe," (whatever that may be understood to mean by those who have not read the work.)

"It considers man," it also says, "in his social relations." "It is also a history of the progress of ideas and opinions from a point of view hitherto almost wholly neglected. There are two methods of dealing with philosophical questions—the literary and the scientific. Many things which, in a purely literary treatment of the subject, remain in the background, spontaneously assume a more striking position when their scientific relations are considered. It is the latter method I have used." "It is the special object of this book to demonstrate the proposition that social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth." "It also contains the evidence offered by the intellectual history of Europe, arranged in accordance with physiological principles, to assist in illustrating the orderly progress of civilization," together with "the facts furnished by other branches of science, collected with a view of enabling us to recognize clearly the conditions under which that progress takes place."

After this preface, only more of it, the work itself begins as follows:

"I intend in this work to consider in what manner the advancement of Europe in civilization has taken place."

Now I ask any man of ordinary fairness whether I am too severe in calling this muddle, or at best an illogical jumble.

If "considering the scientific relations of a question" means anything, it means "considering a question in its relation to science," but surely this is a very different thing from "dealing with a question after a scientific method." But it so happens that neither of these explanations are admissible, for after reading the book, it is clear to me that what the Professor meant to say was, "the history of the progress of science, and of the spread of scientific ideas and opinions." The difference is trifling.

Again I would ask, what is "intellectual history?" Surely not such history as Prof. Draper writes. Can you, or any of your readers, or any of our acute metaphysical lawyers, inform us how evidence is arranged in accordance with physiological principles? Does evidence illustrate or prove? Is the intellectual history of Europe a branch of science, and what are the other branches? Surely there is a distinctly different meaning to such words as "intellectual development" and "social advancement." Surely the first element of merit in a work of science is precision of thought and its inevitable concomitant, precision of diction. But against what cannot be expressed, even in haste, but what excuse shall we find for them in a work that has been finished for five years, and during that time has undergone [illegible].

Many people may think these charges trivial. But with the title and the contents of the preface before them, what will they say if I tell them, that "man in his social relations," properly speaking, never once appears in the work; that not a single, solitary law of social advancement or of advancement in civilization, is to be found anywhere in its pages; that the natural laws of bodily growth, and the [illegible] similarity to them of the laws of social advancement [illegible] volume; [illegible]

does not contain the first word on the science or art of government, on the art of war, on any of the other arts, or on the quality of laws; that the [illegible] "advancement of Europe in civilization," barely [illegible] trade, manufactures, political economy, statistics [illegible].

Times are dull enough as it is, since "Tubal Cain" is mute. Why is it, I think [illegible] grows pedantic, and "C. Benson" [illegible] down Broadway with his horse shoe, [illegible] (I think he might just as well—[illegible] through Draper's treatise, and then see it unfolded by any [illegible], and defended by "Y," and then being quoted as authority, is more than can be borne [illegible] patiently. WILL [illegible].

The Poor and the Rich.

A LESSON FROM THE RIOT [illegible].

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter in the Times of 16th inst., under the above caption, from "C. L. B." warns property-holders with considerable force of the danger at all times to be expected, of outbreaks in New-York. "C. L. B." is connected with a [illegible] among the most degraded of our population, and is cognizant of their sentiments toward the rich. He quotes their expressions of jealousy and hatred, [illegible] the July riots was not among professional thieves, but among poor people who had heretofore been known as passably honest, and urges that capitalists should at once take preventive measures for their safety. After a vivid picture of the social degradation in our midst, he simply proposes that our extensive public and private charities should be increased; that industrial schools for vagrant children be established in every needy and riotous quarter of the City, and that instead of sending every year a few hundred destitute children to the sparsely settled West, we should send thousands. In other words, that capitalists should incessantly give, and receive nothing in return. Great is the good that "C. L. B." and his noble coadjutors have accomplished, and serene, doubtless, is the inward peace coming from their deeds.

I would suggest a more effectual remedy, and one which would not be an incessant drain upon the purses of the charitable. We have seen that the freedmen and freedwomen of the South, who have been placed upon plantations under Government supervision, have, through their agricultural and mechanical labors, handsomely supported themselves and their children, and earned a very satisfactory surplus. Why not apply this experiment to the poor of the North? Let a number of charitable capitalists combine, purchase a large tract of cheap land within three hours of New-York by railroad, erect upon it cheap buildings and [illegible] families. The men could be employed in agricultural labors, and such mechanical pursuits as might be feasible; the women upon [illegible] industries of various kinds compatible with their strength, while the older children, after school hours, could in many ways be rendered useful. These [illegible] should be supported at the charge of the inmates, and assigned to a separate portion of the building, where they would not contract the [illegible] or be under their vigilance and ignorant influence. [illegible] might be provided by [illegible], and [illegible] religious services should be held at stated times, and a library and newspapers be furnished. In addition to these, lectures or other amusements suitable to the capacity of the hearers, might at times be presented by benevolent persons. [illegible] economy, it would be necessary that the residence of those inhabiting the spot should be in one large building, and that a common kitchen and dining-hall be used.

After the land became cleared and the various industries were well under way, the place would be self-supporting, would pay a dividend upon the capital invested, and leave a balance for the laborers, which would be paid to each according to the records kept of their skill and industry.

If the tract of land used were large, steam-ploughs and other labor-saving agricultural implements could be availed of to a great enhancement of profit; and it should not be forgotten that through the improvement of the land purchased, coupled with the steady increase of value in all property near New-York, an advantageous sale of the locality could in a few years be made, and a removal take place to a more economical quarter.

The subject is worth pondering. The charities have continued to give, and our Governments continue to pour their degraded population in our midst, and the cry each year is for increased donations, with no prospect of an end. Capital has been invested combinedly in almost every way, except upon agriculture. Let it now try the latter, and it will be found remunerative, especially if united with manufactures. If one attempt of this kind prove feasible, it can be imitated to an indefinite extent. Good will then be accomplished for both poor and rich, and in no other way can society be secured [illegible]. T. [illegible]

The Union League Convention.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the Utica Convention you give the name of the delegate who offered the amendment in regard to the Confederation, and omit the name of the [illegible] Proclamation [illegible]. It was Mr. Alvord Hunt, delegate of the National Club of the City of New-York, who offered this amendment. A few delegates opposed it, not, indeed, because they differed in principle, as they asserted, but upon grounds of expediency. They deemed it a prudent policy to withhold [illegible] public view [illegible].

After a short and lively debate the amendment, as offered by Mr. Hunt, was carried unanimously.

The loud applause with which this amendment was received, and the great enthusiasm with which it was finally carried, demonstrated undeniably the spirit of the Convention in favor of a bold, open, consistent and radical policy.

The Vice-President of the Convention, from the First Judicial District, was Dr. Frank Schurz, also a delegate from the National Club, and not Frank Schurz, as stated in your report.

A DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION.

The Draft to Take Place in Ohio on the 20th.

Columbus, Oct. [illegible]

To the Press of Cincinnati:

To the General Military Committees, &c.: Referring you to my circular and letters of the 22d ult., I have now to inform you that the time fixed for the draft is the 20th inst. [illegible] days left to furnish our quota by voluntary enlistment, and then to escape the draft.

It is difficult to fix, with certainty, the exact number now due from the State; it cannot, however, exceed five thousand. Surely, with proper effort on your part, the proportion of this number [illegible] from each county can be raised before the day named [illegible], to urge that you make the effort. DAVID TOD, Governor.

A Singular Suicide.—On Monday morning the people of Ann Arbor were startled by the horrible intelligence that Oscar R. Rose, a member of the junior class of the University, had committed suicide with a razor. [illegible] A gentleman who was one of the first [illegible] room, furnishes us the following particulars: He lay on the floor beside his bed, and his clothes were [illegible] the bed [illegible] was half full of blood. He lay in his shirt-sleeves with his boots off. The window and curtain, together with the wash and carpet under the window, had also lines of blood. The basin in the room was [illegible] and the bed-clothing and the chairs were stained with blood. On turning him over, on his left [illegible] the wounds were found. There was a cut in the wrist, an inch in length, which was wrapped up with a handkerchief. At the bend of the elbow, on the [illegible] side, was a large gash, which must have severed [illegible] Under him lay the razor with which he committed the rash act, and on one side the bottle of chloroform, with which he sought to blunt his perception of the [illegible] death. An envelope lay on the [illegible], the enclosure of which was a brief note of [illegible] of blood. On the table lay a note in the handwriting of the unfortunate young man. It ran as follows:

"To all whom it may concern:

"Having made [illegible] that my life is no value to myself or friends, but a disgrace to both, I have determined to put an end to it. God forgive me if I do wrong. I die in the hope of heaven. [illegible]

OSCAR R. ROSE.

[illegible] o'clock 12 minutes A. M."

The young man who so rashly put an end to his existence was a son of Congressman Rose, of Hillsdale. He was in his twentieth year. He was a very sensitive young man, had many friends, and was noted for his gallant and gentlemanly bearing. [illegible] —*Detroit Free Press*, Oct. 22.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1863.

[illegible]

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is [illegible] Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is [illegible] Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is [illegible] per annum [illegible] the Sunday morning edition, it is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	$2 00
[illegible]	5 00
[illegible]	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
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To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent free for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Passengers on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 21st inst. admit the defeat of Gen. Lee at Bristoe Station by Gen. Warren, and say that their loss was about one thousand in killed and wounded. Rebel Gens. Cook, Posey and Kirkland were among their wounded. Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill has been removed from his command in the rebel Army of the Tennessee. Gen. Polk charges him with the cause of his failure to carry out Bragg's orders in the battle of Chickamauga.

The steamship *Morning Star* arrived last evening from New-Orleans, bringing dates from that city to the 17th instant. The journals contain very little news of army movements, but we learn that the advance of our forces had crossed the Vermillion River, and for a week prior to the 16th instant there had been considerable skirmishing, without many casualties on either side. In the parishes of Plaquemine and Lafourche, planters were beginning to grind the sugar-cane, but in consequence of the disturbed condition of the labor market, the crop did not promise to be large. We find in the New-Orleans *Era* an interesting budget of news from Texas. Our squadron on the coast have had brisk employment in watching blockade-runners, and were successful in two or three instances in destroying and capturing vessels engaged in the contraband traffic. It is the intention of the Mexican Government to burn all the cotton at Matamoras, rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the French.

Several entire regiments in the Army of the Potomac have signified their intention to the Government to *reenlist for the war*. These are mostly old veteran "war horses" who enlisted in the Spring of 1861, and whose terms of service will expire in the coming Spring. Having been in at the *first* of the war, they are determined to stay and see the thing *finished*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Union* gives an account of the shooting of Dr. Benton, at Marshall, Saline County, on the 8th inst. He was tried by a Drum Head Court-martial on the charge of being engaged in various robberies and depredations perpetrated in that region since the rebellion broke out, and is also supposed to have been at the sacking of Lawrence. He was a man of education, a good physician, and about thirty years old. He was quite neatly dressed in a suit of black cloth. One of the soldiers, a few moments before he was shot, knelt in prayer with the doomed man; he was then ordered to take his coat off, his arms pinioned behind, and seated on his coffin. Sixteen men fired, killing him instantly.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says that a letter has been received in that city from an officer in Admiral Dahlgren's fleet, stating that the grand attack on Charleston will not be made until [illegible]. By that time the fleet will be increased by several iron-clads.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a rebel prisoner at Camp Douglas, Chicago, to his friends in the South. The writer is an Alabamian: "When in the South, from different accounts and reports I had read and heard, I was inclined to believe that the great Peace party of the North was destined to work a great reaction in coming events, and to be the principal means of ending the war. Also, that a great majority of the army were in favor of peace—a cessation of hostilities, and in favor of the South. But on my journey thus far, I have conversed with many—especially upon these points. It surprised me not a little, I assure you, to notice the satisfaction existing among them all, and to find, upon inquiry, that they were determined to fight until the last. I have no hope now—not one—for the termination of the war, until one side or the other acknowledge themselves conquered. The question is, who is to be the victor?"

The Louisville *Journal* of Thursday last says: "We are able to state on assurance which we deem entirely trustworthy that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky. We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot among us will receive it, with profound sense of relief."

We have some additional news from Mexico of great interest. Gen. Forey, before his departure from the City of Mexico, issued some high-handed orders against the unknown assassins of a French Zouave, threatening to burn down the town of [illegible], where the man was murdered, if the act was not otherwise explained. The new campaign against Juarez was about to begin with small chances of success on the part of the French. We may now look for exciting news from Mexico.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh says that the Ohio River is rising. There is also a reported rise in the Monongahela at Brownsville, and three feet in the Youghiogheny, one of its tributaries. This looks encouraging for a coalboat stage.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill to "suppress exchange in gold and banknotes." A bill to conscript all the free negroes of the State (Virginia) between eighteen and fifty years, to work in the mines and manufactories, was before the same body. A poll was opened in Richmond on Thursday last to determine whether the Legislature shall pass a bill regulating the prices of articles of prime necessity.

Edward P. Lawrence, the fast young man of Boston, who recently failed for $200,000, was on Friday unable to find bondsmen, among all the friends who had shared his munificence, to keep him from the jail.

[illegible] ashamed to be called a conscript, for in the skirmishing that has thus far taken place, whenever the conscripts have been engaged, they have shown themselves to be as brave as their fellow-soldiers in every respect, and have behaved like veterans while under fire.

A private letter from Detroit says: "Vallandigham is terribly cast down by the result in Ohio. He is fast quitting an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

Dr. D. W. Wright, of Norfolk, the murderer of Lieut. Sanborn, was executed on Friday last.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at advancing prices. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Hops, Leather, Oils, Seeds and Tallow, at generally unaltered quotations. Cotton, Whisky, Groceries, Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. Wool was in active [illegible]

[illegible] Sales were [illegible] more freely. There were fair receipts of all classes in port.

The Coming Elections—The Opposition Party.

The Opposition party and the Peace party, if not one and the same, have a very suspicious resemblance to each other. Let any one recall the events of the first three months of 1861. The Southern States, bold and defiant, claiming to have become a separate nation; loyal men at the North astounded and almost paralyzed by the audacity of the traitors; our political fabric seemingly crumbling into ruins. A class of men among us were lost in the most surprised and affected by the notion of "their Southern brethren." They scouted the idea of attempting to "coerce Sovereign States." "The chivalry" would never submit to the indignity of coming under "a Black Republican" Government. It was an outrage, and if blood was shed in such a cause it would be in the Cities of the North and not South; and mobs and insurrections would devastate us till we should implore "our Southern brethren" to come and give us the security of a strong Government.

Who were the men who said all this in New-York in the Winter of 1861—to what *party* do these men belong now?

After the great uprising in April, 1861, these malcontents hid themselves for a time from public sight, and lurked in political holes, watching and waiting for an opportunity to disarm the nation. Here and there they emerged, and held public meetings as "Peace meetings." They busied themselves in fabricating or magnifying bad news, in misrepresenting all public acts, and maligning every one who attempted to do his duty. They went about hawking tales of wrong, incompetency and disaster, and predicting National insolvency, defeat and ruin. They denounced the President with epithets which exhausted the whole vocabulary of vituperation. They labored to bedevil the currency. They smuggled arms and goods to the rebels, and betrayed our plans and preparations. They did their utmost to make vain all our efforts against the dismemberment of our country; and when we failed they taunted and jeered, and cried "You cannot conquer the South; Jefferson Davis is a statesman, and Abe Lincoln a baboon."

The stubborn spirit of the nation rose with the increasing difficulties of this great struggle, but the malignity of these internal enemies seemed also to gain activity and venom. They seized upon the machinery of liberty and wielded it to overthrow the whole structure of our Government; they made our bill of rights, our free speech and free press and *habeas corpus* instruments of sedition and revolution, thus turning the artillery of our citadel against its own garrison. They insisted upon the right to keep on foot a strictly party organization for the avowed purpose of opposition. The Government was contending against a gigantic rebellion, and the whole continent was convulsed with this mighty struggle; our open enemies were strong *enough to task all our powers, and yet these domestic foes refused even to be silent or* neutral. They kept barking and snapping at the heels of Government, and compelled it to reserve some portion of its attention and strength to resist them and beat off their attacks.

These factionists took pains, on all occasions, to call themselves the Democratic party. It was a libel upon the fame of that party. All its real leaders, all its true men, stood under the national standard, and refused to know any party or have any platform but the suppression of this rebellion. They were unconditional Union men.

During the early part of the present year the Northern enemies of the Government grew bold and aggressive in their opposition. They misrepresented and denounced every measure and began to threaten violence. They claimed to have obtained control of the Executive power of New-York and to have a Governor who would, if necessary, resist the authority of the National Government. They proclaimed the supremacy of State Rights. They thought that their hour of triumph had come, and that they might throw off disguise and defy the Government. So they came together in a great assembly. One of their organs spoke of it as follows: "To say that it was the largest Convention ever held in this or any other country would not be affording even a faint idea of its overwhelming immensity."

It was the Opposition party, acting as a great deliberative body, and announcing to the world in the most formal and authoritative manner its principles and purposes.

It adopted as its platform three propositions, which were as follows:

First—The sovereignty of the States.

Second—The General Government cannot coerce States by military power.

Third—Proclaim for peace.

They pledged themselves to these doctrines, and boasted that they would carry the State this Fall by a majority of forty thousand.

They have made their nominations, and is there a man of common understanding who has any doubt that this party is of treasonable antecedents? Take note of the persons who figured at that Convention, and see their tickets. They now call themselves "Democrats." They admit that they are the Opposition party. Are they in favor of sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war? Are they in favor even of sustaining the local laws which protect our persons and property?

Take, for instance, the man whom they have nominated for Judge of the Superior Court. Is this John McCunn the man who figured so largely at "The Great Peace Convention" that he spoke from two different stands? They could not have been ignorant of his opinions, for they shouted their approval of such a speech as this:

"The slavish doctrine of obedience to this Administration has passed away. The South is our great basis of power and wealth, and if she falls, she will fall like the strong man of old, carrying with her the pillars of our institutions. Let the Administration take warning by the demonstration now made, and hasten to hand over the Government to the Democrats, who have refused the scientific army over sixty-seven years. I mean the Democratic army as well as north of Mason's line."

Is this the same John McCunn who busied himself during the riots in obstructing the military operations; who called the gangs of thieves and murderers the "incensed people," "the outraged laboring classes," and who told the Police, when they stood between those ruffians and "the brown-stone fronts," to go away, and not make a disturbance?

When this person presented himself upon the platform at the Peace Convention, what was the meaning of the shouts, "McCunn and the *habeas corpus*," if they had no intimations of the role he was to play in the intended riots?

He redeemed his pledges, and issued a shower of writs to open the prison, when in point of law he had no more authority to issue such documents than to give letters-of-marque to the sea-robbers upon the *Alabama*. For such a man as this the opposition have set aside Judge Bosworth, a life-long Democrat, and one who has added honor to a Court which was once the pride of the City.

Citizens of New-York, take care of yourselves. Resist this attempt of the mob to seize upon the Judiciary. It is infinitely more dangerous than any street assault. It will give them the power which they usurped last July. The power to open all our prisons and let loose upon us all the ruffians of the world.

Can you name a single prominent man in the "Peace Convention," who is not now one of the opposition party? What is this opposition party if it is not the same body who assembled in June and called themselves "The Great Peace Convention," and whose works in July have made our faces tingle with shame?

England's Great Guns.

The English Press, for the past few months, has been over-lavish of hints and groans, bearing upon the non-success of certain artillery and projectile experiments, the initiation of which, two or more years ago, with the most fearful boasting, was calculated to make all the world shake in its shoes at the threatened tripling and quadrupling of John Bull's shooting ability. Heretofore they have given way only to hints and groans, but now the Birmingham *Morning News*, of Oct. 5—a paper of high authority upon all matters of manufacture or mechanics—comes out flat-footed, and declares all the Armstrong guns failures, giving data for its opinions, and pointing with a steady finger at each monster piece of ordnance, recites in unmistakable words the history of its birth, life and death—not even hesitating to declare the whole Armstrong contract a job, and a gross imposition upon the British people.

Beginning with the 7-inch bore, for 110-pounders, it goes on, up to the 13½-inch bore for 600-pounders, and cites a chapter of experiments, each paragraph ending with a burst or injured gun, until Woolwich Arsenal is nothing but a hospital for disabled ordnance. The 600-pounders, of which we have heard so much, have not yet been *tried*, only one of them, as it seems, being finished, and yet they are proceeding with the manufacture of projectiles for them in immense quantities, which have been declared by many of the best authorities in the kingdom totally unusable. Added to this, it makes mention of some hundreds of thousands of pounds spent in experimental projectiles, made under the direction of Sir William Armstrong, every one of which is a failure, and useless, save for the metal. In all this there is nothing at which to be astonished.

The best artillerists and mechanics of the age, long ago predicted the failure of the Armstrong gun; and its adoption and manufacture by England in such quantities for the past few years, has been only a spasmodic attempt to do something to blind the eyes of the world, and make them believe that her great ordnance made her a dangerous foe. The simple truth is, that Sir William Armstrong invented nothing, but only sought to apply an idea that had been discarded for hundreds of years, to modern necessities. Except rifling, there has actually been nothing invented in artillery since the first casting of a gun, but the principles of Dahlgren and Rodman, and every application of those principles practically, and as a consequence, serviceably, or of any other principle or improvement, has been done in this country, and done since the commencement of this rebellion. English and French guns of large calibre in this country have been an utter failure, as the rebels know to their great cost, nothing of their ordnance having stood the test but those to carry light weight of metal, and these we have already so far surpassed, that our artillerists are agreed that they would not have foreign made guns if they could have them as a gift. We believe that with the rebels this fact has been so far authenticated that every great English gun they have brought into actual use has burst, of which the famous Blakeley at Charleston was a notable example. Just at this time, both England and France are sadly behindhand in ordnance, especially naval. England has nothing now afloat better than smooth-bore 68-pounders, for she has already made confession that her rifled 100-pounders are inferior to the 68's. When some of the steamers she is now building are finished, they will have smooth-bore 300-pounders, but if the story we have just been reciting is to be believed, and as it is told by *themselves, why should it not?*—not much danger need be apprehended by the enemies of that obtuse old lady, who once said something about ruling the waves, which in these days has a rather ridiculous sound.

The other day, in an after-dinner speech before the Middlesex Agricultural Society, that pattern "friend of the South," Mr. Lindsay, M. P., backed up by the Lord Chief Baron, made use of the following language:

"It was said that they ought not to allow ships to be built in this country for the Southern States, but ought they to allow cannon and ammunition to go out of this country to supply the Northern States? The cannon now being used to bombard Charleston was obtained from this country, and, for aught he knew, the notable Greek fire, of which so much had been said, was manufactured here too. He would [illegible] say the Northern States should be deprived of the arms they got from this country, while the Southern were compelled to be supplied with arms."

Now, if all this were true, which is doubtful, it is not very strange Mr. Lindsay, after the revelations just made, could have no further fears that the North will be customers for that same cannon, or ammunition. We believe that the extent of our arms-buying amounted to a few thousand muskets, into which we were deluded by the bragging of English armorers, but we never were weak enough to be swindled with her cannon—that privilege was reserved for Mr. Lindsay's friends of the South.

We feel for England in her strait on the ordnance question, and cannot well see how she can be helped out of it, unless we raise the blockade long enough to let her run in a few hundred of her failures, receiving in pay Southern gold, which she can hand over to us, and we will make her a few guns that will shoot.

The Dano-German Imbroglio.

The Dano-German question is beginning to assume an aspect of gravity. Matters are evidently approaching a crisis, and if the Western Powers do not promptly interpose between the belligerents, and compel them to come to terms, the consequence may be a general European war.

The Federal Diet, which can agree on nothing else, is unanimously in favor of "execution" being carried out in Holstein, and has decided on taking military possession of that province, if, within three weeks, the Danish proclamation of the 30th of March is not canceled. A strong force of Hanoverian and Saxon troops is to enter the Duchy, while Austria and Prussia are to furnish the reserve. Austria, indeed, appears to be taking a disgracefully prominent part in this paltry business, if we can credit a Frankfort correspondent of the *Botshafter*. The Government of that Power has gone so far, according to this writer, as to address a formal manifesto to the Great Powers, announcing that coercion has become indispensable, should Denmark persist in her resistance; and that it rests solely with the Cabinet of Copenhagen to avert armed intervention; adding, that Denmark, not Germany, must succumb. This is very valorous on the part of Austria, but why is all her sympathy lavished on the Teutons of Schleswig? Why is all her indignation directed against the sovereign of the little Cimbrian Kingdom? There are other non-German lands in Europe where Teutons inhabit, and other non-German sovereigns in Europe who rule over that race. Teutons more aggrieved than the Schleswigers; sovereigns less paternal than Frederick. Napoleon, for instance, has German subjects in Alsace who have neither provincial diet, nor political liberty, and who are infinitely more entitled to commiseration than their brethren of Schleswig. Now, how comes it that Austria, and the Kaiser, and the Frankfort Parliament, take so little interest in the case of these Alsacians, and never dream of remonstrating with the French Emperor in their behalf? Ah! Napoleon is a powerful potentate, who would not tolerate such impertinence, and so the Alsacian Teutons are left to their fate.

But "Denmark, not Germany," it seems, "must succumb." This is not quite so certain as Austria imagines. In the speech which was read at the opening of the Danish *Rigsraad*, the King does not evince any disposition to yield. On the contrary, he declares in it that while he is ready to comply with every requisition of the Federal Diet relative to Holstein, which is compatible with his sovereignty over that province, and with independent legislation in other parts of his kingdom, he is firmly determined to uphold his prerogatives, and to defend Denmark from every aggression. If nothing, then, save the submission of the Cabinet of Copenhagen can avert the armed intervention of the Diet, we suppose the long-threatened "execution" will come off. But is it so certain that only the submission of the Danish Cabinet can prevent it? Baron Manderström, the Swedish Foreign Minister, entertains a very different opinion, and has lately addressed notes to the Swedish Ambassadors at Paris and London, in order to point out how Germany may be checkmated, and Denmark shielded from attack. These notes are in fact an appeal, on the part of Sweden, to France and England, in favor of the Danes. They are the first fruits of the *entente cordiale* which has just sprung up between the Scandinavian Powers, and afford convincing proof of the devotion of the Stockholm Government to the cause of its neighbor. Intervention in her domestic affairs, says the Baron, cannot be tolerated by Denmark, and if Federal execution is attempted in Holstein, war becomes inevitable. There is, however, proceeds he, one very effective method of preventing said execution, and preserving peace. Let the Ministers of the Western nations lodge a *joint and peremptory* protest with the German Diet, against the contemplated outrage, coupled with a threat *of hostilities*, should their remonstrance be disregarded, and then there need be no apprehension of trouble from this source.

Notwithstanding the failure of Anglo-Gallic diplomacy in the case of Poland, the Swedish Secretary has evidently not lost faith in the Western Powers. But it is not by such milk-*and-water as Earl Russell's recent dispatch*, that the Diet will be moved from its purpose. His Lordship counsels recourse to mediation, forgetting that there are some questions too delicate to be submitted to third parties, and that the Danes can no more assent to this mode of settlement, where their very existence as a nation is at stake, than we could tolerate it were the matter at issue the continuance or dissolution of the Union.

Europe and America.—When in this country near forty years ago, that great and good man, Lafayette, said in reply to the Mayor of St. Louis, respecting the American Union: "A Union, so essential, not only to the *fate of each member of the confederacy*, but also to the general *fate of mankind*, that the least breach in it would be hailed with barbarian joy by an universal war-whoop of European aristocracy and despotism." How instinct and prophetic have these words of Lafayette proved.

The Situation in Prussia—Tactics of Parties.

As the time for the elections approaches, the policy and tactics of Ministerialists and Nationalists become more clearly defined. The rumors about the King's sudden conversion to liberalism were all fiction. Despite the warnings he has received of his waning popularity, and of the consequences of persisting in his career of despotism, he has taken his stand by Von Bismark, and indorsed all the unprincipled devices of that reckless statesman. It now appears that the dissolution of the last Diet was, in a great measure, the effect of terror. Both Monarch and Minister shrank from the ordeal of having to give an account to the Lower Chamber of their evil deeds, and so they decided to get rid of it. But what if the obnoxious and dreaded Deputies should be returned at the coming election? What if the popular party should present themselves in still greater force, and with still more determined aspect in the new Diet? To prevent this, every means, right or wrong, is being employed by the Court. A circular has been addressed to all the provincial Presidents by the Minister of the Interior, instructing them to warn all persons holding office under Government that they must give their unqualified support to the Crown candidates, if they would not incur the royal displeasure. For "whoever has sworn as an official," adds the Minister, "to be submissive, faithful, and obedient to the King, his most gracious sovereign, is not relieved from this oath, either as elector or elected."

The next expedient adopted to impede the success of the national candidates, has been to incite the reactionary Press to endeavor to alarm the people by portraying the tragic results which must inevitably attend the triumph of the opposition. Here is a specimen of the way in which the Junkerite journals are performing their *rôle*:

"It is for the Prussian people," says the *Provincial Correspondence*, "to show whether, equally constitutional as the Government, they are determined to restore the validity of the charter, or whether, drifting along with the late majority, things are to be carried to a point, where every agreement, and with it, the *real existence* of the charter, becomes impossible. The Democratic party will, no doubt, raise the cry of reelecting the former Deputies; but the *country*, we hope, will have become aware by this time that the insolent obstinacy of returning their former Deputies can be conducive only to the continuance and aggravation of a conflict, through which the peace, the prosperity, and the power of the country are being undermined more and more."

But it is not merely by menacing circulars and the agency of a servile Press, that Von Bismark and his master have been essaying to prevent the reelection of the old Chamber. They have even hired venal demagogues from the ranks of the Red Republican party, to stump the country as lecturers, and misrepresent the objects and principles of the more *moderate constitutionalists. One of these*, Lassalle, had been traveling from place to place, preaching socialism and anarchy. The people did not relish his doctrines, but were for a time unaware that he was in reality, despite his ultra zeal for liberty, a Government tool. It chanced, however, that, in the course of his peregrinations, he came to a town where he experienced some rough treatment at the hands of his hearers. This misadventure he was so improvident as to communicate by telegraph to headquarters, in consequence of which the operators got hold of his secret, and the public were soon enlightened touching his true character and aim.

Such are the devices by which the Government hopes to defeat its opponents at the approaching election. But this very policy will probably secure its defeat. No man holding office under the Crown, no lukewarm politician, no individual who fears to do his duty to his country, will be put forward by the popular party as a candidate; but such a phalanx of devoted and determined patriots will be returned to the Lower Chamber as William and Von Bismark have never yet encountered.

Between a Chamber thus constituted and the King there can be no compromise. Its fate may be predicted, its days may be numbered ere it exists. The royal gambler plays with loaded dice, and when he finds that the Deputies can be neither cajoled nor intimidated, he will have recourse once more to the old *coup*, a dissolution. Nay, it is not improbable that he will even have the temerity to adopt the suggestion of the reactionary Press, and suspend the charter itself, as an impracticable and noxious instrument.

Judiciary Nominations.

The present system of electing Judges seems now to be on trial. Some think that it would be well to let the system have full sweep, and the very scum of the Bar placed in judicial seats, to the end that the system itself might be thus overthrown by its own excesses—preferring to endure the temporary evil of such dispensers of law for the sake of the permanent good.

The nominations now before the people, for judicial stations, contain much that is good and some that is bad. We should be sorry to see John H. McCunn clothed with the ermine worn by so many better lawyers and better men.

We should be sorry to see Mr. Justice Bosworth displaced from the position he has so long and worthily held. His unstained integrity, his great experience, his pleasant and courteous manners, his large attainments as a lawyer, are qualities that this community can but illy afford to spare from the bench of the Superior Court. Justice to so faithful a servant should reassign him to the place he has usefully adorned. There is a very general feeling in the community in his favor, and the indications are that he will receive a vote "on merit," and irrespective of all party—just such a vote as safety requires that judicial nominees should receive.

As another illustration, we may suggest the name of Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, as one that has passed through the ordeal of quite an experience on the bench and came out untarnished. His downright honesty of purpose has made him a favorite with the Bar. He [illegible]

[illegible] lawyer, while addressing an argument to him ever feels that its force is being undermined by outside influences the public is not reached.

Of the other candidates we have not now space to speak. There are some who are new to official honors and duties. Mr. Garvin's career, as Assistant District-Attorney, has commended him to public confidence as a prosecuting counsel. His course during the trial of Hobbs was such as to commend him to the approval and confidence of the community. He was bold, severe, effective, and qualified in no way his duty to secure for them the sentence and punishment their crimes merited.

We hear, from those who are well acquainted with Mr. Cardozo, very favorable accounts of him as a lawyer and a man. He is said to possess a ready knowledge of law, to have unusual qualities of accurately dispatching business, to be a man of genial manners, of boldness in doing what he considers the right, and incapable of being swerved, by clamor on the one side, or influence on the other, from the just path of duty. As to suggestions that have been made that he sympathizes with the rebellion, we can say that we have heard him ardently addressing a union war meeting; of his having rendered faithful, active and efficient service as Secretary of the Pierrepont Rifles, in association with such men as Isaac Sherman and Edwards Pierrepont—indications, we hope true ones, of loyalty.

There is, undoubtedly, most excellent material for the Bench now in nomination before the people of our City, if the voters will consider, and select discreetly.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Speech of Earl Russell—Opinions of the British Press and People—Country Papers—Independence of Canada—The Florida—Imperial Projects—The English in China—A Chance for Taeping Privateers—The News by the Scotia.

London, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863.

The speech of Earl Russell, in answer to the oration of Mr. Sumner, is not likely to give much satisfaction in America, but it confirms what I said of English policy in my last letter. The sole dread of England is war—war with a great Power. In no case will England risk a war with Russia in behalf of Poland. After placing France in a position in which peace is almost impossible without dishonor, England coolly "backs out," and says, you can fight, if you like, but I wash my hands of the business.

One declaration of Earl Russell will certainly surprise the people of America as much as it did the people of England—the declaration of his opinion that a majority of the people of this country are in favor of the North in this contest. There is not an American in London, Federal or Confederate, of this opinion, and I see no excuse for Earl Russell's making the assertion, unless he has some motive of policy. If the Press of a country is any indication of popular opinion, I have not misrepresented that of the English people. Four-fifths of the metropolitan Press, from dailies to quarterlies, is opposed to the North. I am told by Americans of my acquaintance, whose business compels them to read the provincial papers, that they generally follow the lead of the metropolis. Well they may, since a large number of them are half printed, and more than half written in London.

How half printed? In this way. Certain large printing establishments in London make up the four inside pages of a weekly newspaper, with such advertisements as they can contract for, news, miscellany, and all such matter, except local, as country papers require. The provincial editors buy these printed sheets at a small advance upon the white paper, and have only to prepare their outside pages, nearly all standing advertisements.

The one desire most apparent, however, in the British Press is to avoid a war with America. This feeling pervades the *Times*, the magazines—the whole Press. Why? Because Commerce is King. *Because manufactures depend upon commerce.* Because a war which destroyed commerce and manufactures would make England a bankrupt. Because England, with all her wealth and all her appearance of strength, is the weakest nation in the world. France is powerful if driven from the sea. Russia loses little if every port is blockaded. Austria and Prussia are strong on the land, and have little interest elsewhere. Destroy American commerce, and it would scarcely diminish, perhaps it might increase, her prosperity; but blockade England, cut her off from her colonies and markets, and what then? London and Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, Sheffield and Glasgow, would be in a state of starvation. There would be no work, no money, and in a little while no bread. It is not only the policy, it is the necessity of England to be at peace. She cannot go to war, except with France or some other great Power to back her; and then, with any strong naval Power. Above all, she cannot go to war with America.

To avoid such a war, the leading Magazines are advocating the independence of Canada. Its interests, they say, is for Canada, even to cast her loose, whether she wishes it or not, than risk a war. Canada will not undertake to defend a frontier of 1,500 miles. England cannot do for Canada in any way the risk of a war, much less worth defending. Ungrateful Canada has levied duties on English goods. That, of itself, is a severance. It is absurd for one portion of an Empire to make a tariff against the productions of another. Let Canada look out for herself. It is better that she should annex herself to the United States, than that we should go to war to defend her. *Fraser's Magazine*, so friendly to the South, as you may have noticed, advocates this policy.

What can the Canadians do? The French Canadians of the Lower Province, have no love for England, any more than the Irish, though they have been better treated. The English Canadians are irritated and injured. The "Thunderer" calls them sneaks and cowards because they will not raise an army to defend their frontier. Why should they defend their frontier? they have no quarrel. If there should be a war, it will be between England and the United States—a war which England alone has provoked, and of which they, the Canadians, will be the victims. Why should they engage in such a war, in which they have no interest? As England does not wish to defend Canada, and as Canada seems determined not to defend herself, there is but one solution, which is for the British Governor and officials to pack up their portmanteaux and come home. The garrison at Quebec can do the same, and then there would be no trouble. A small naval and military force of the United States could occupy the St. Lawrence, and the various Provinces of British North America could form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union at their earliest leisure.

The *Florida* has finished the repairs to her machinery, and moved out of the Government dock at Brest. She has still to take in supplies and coal, but she expects to be off in a fortnight. Now, what better right has the *Florida* to repair and refit in a French port than she had to be docked and refitted in the first place by an English one? If, sheltered by the neutrality of a French dock-yard to pursue her career of destruction, she destroys American property, is not the French Government responsible? The Emperor manifests no care about such responsibility. There are many indications that he has a perfect understanding with Mr. Jefferson Davis. I have no doubt that he instigated the recall of Mr. Mason from England. As long as there was a Confederate Commissioner in England it seemed necessary that the two Governments should act together. The Emperor has certainly twice, and, perhaps, oftener, proposed intervention to England. England has refused, against her inclinations, but in accordance with her fears. England, as I have shown, dare not provoke or risk a war with America. She fears the two colossal Powers of the Old World and the New—Russia and America. So Louis Napoleon, who has plans for the future as grand as ever filled the imagination of his uncle, cuts loose from England, which he means to use and to punish at his leisure—which he means some day to reduce to [illegible] a nation of [illegible]

[illegible]

Bat pray, one asks, if these are the plans of the French Emperor, does he hold back? Why has he not formally acknowledged the independence of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The British prospects in China look equally. After the death of WARD, the command of the Chinese Imperial forces fell into the hands of a Frenchman, who has quarreled with the Imperial Government, and gone over to the Taepings, accompanied, it is said, by some 300 European officers—French, American and English. These Taeping belligerents, with European officers, and supplied with English rifles and artillery, have a fair prospect of taking all the English ports, and breaking up the trade, or getting control of it. As the Taepings are belligerents, and England is fighting against them, as the ally of the Imperial Government, what is to hinder a few enterprising Americans from raising the Taeping flag, if they can find out what it is, on some Oriental war junks built in New-York, and preying on British commerce, à la *Florida*, *Alabama*, &c.? I merely throw out the suggestion. You have but to recognize the Taepings as belligerents, and it would be all right.

The news by the *Scotia* was not unexpected. [illegible] It has been the evident policy of the Confederate Generals to [illegible]

[illegible]

The next arrival will be looked for with intense anxiety. It is expected that the South will make a tremendous effort to roll back the tide, and, discouraged as the English have been, they now begin to hope once more that this effort will be successful.

No news of the iron-clads at Liverpool. There are indications that they will be claimed by Frenchmen.

MONADNOCK.

An Anxious Day—Beecher vs. Brougham—Seizure of an Iron-clad—How to Govern British Sympathizers—A Panic—Affairs of Mexico—An Earthquake—"Our Old Home"—The "Lower Orders"—The Harvest—Lord Lyndhurst—Death of Archbishop Whately and Mrs. Trollope—The Russo-American Alliance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.

A slow steamer keeps back the news for which all England waits with the utmost anxiety—news of the event of the contest raging around Chattanooga—news from the two armies which confront each other on the Rapidan or Rappahannock—news of the progress of the siege of Charleston. It seems almost absurd to write of the dull affairs of Europe, while waiting with bated breath for news of what may be the crisis of the War in America.

[illegible] Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the first I have seen reported since his arrival, at Glasgow; the other by Lord BROUGHAM at the opening of the Social Science Congress at Edinburgh. [illegible]

[illegible]

This is the present balance of power.

[illegible]

A shock of an earthquake, felt over a large part of England, has served to fill the papers in these dull days, when there is no news from America. It was no great shake, but everybody thinks there may be larger ones in store for them; and those who despair of ever getting rid of the poverty, wretchedness and [illegible] of these islands, look with a kind of gloomy hope to the prospect of their being swallowed up in some convulsion of nature. Mr. HAWTHORNE, in his pleasant sketches of "Our Old Home," just published here, and rather eagerly read, I think, looks to a deluge that shall wash away the filth, or a social and political revolution. I see very little prospect of the latter. A people more stupified into patient submission than the English "lower orders," it is difficult to conceive of. Monarchy, hereditary nobility, aristocracy, church and the right of the upper classes to live upon and ride over the lower, are so little questioned, that one may doubt if they are ever thought of as wrongs and evils.

There has been some mildly benevolent talk for twenty or thirty years about the cottages of the poor, the condition of agricultural laborers, &c., but it is only talk. The people, living or starving on twelve or fifteen shillings a week for a family, are crowded into filthy little hovels, where they can have neither comfort nor decency. In towns, hundreds of people are smothered in wretched little rooms, in such filth and misery as an American can conceive of. The working people of England, as a rule, are worse off than the horses, the cattle, or the hogs. They are worse housed and worse fed. Their mental and moral condition are what might be expected. Drunkenness and vice, with both sexes, are the rule—temperance and virtue the exception. And all this goes on, year after year, with very little effective effort at improvement. Emigration and gold have done something. [illegible]

The harvest has fulfilled the highest hopes of the farmers. There are cases of a yield of seventy-two bushels of wheat to the acre—a fine heavy grain. The bakers, as usual, do not seem to have heard of it. Bread is scarcely lowered in price. Such a harvest, however, cannot fail to diminish importation.

Lord LYNDHURST, a Bostonian, now 91 years old, has been so ill that daily bulletins of his health have been issued, but he is reported better. Son of COPLEY, the painter, he was born before the War of Independence, and may, perhaps, see the end of the existing revolution. Archbishop WHATELY, of Dublin, is dead, as is our amiable old friend Mrs. TROLLOPE, whom some venerable citizens of Cincinnati may, I trust, kindly remember. She was a clever woman, and wrote stories full of broad humor, and did not spare the manners of her own countrymen and countrywomen, any more than those of their more sensitive cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, who profited by her criticisms, almost as much as they quarreled with them.

Should the recent apparent successes of the Confederates be followed by similar advantages—should there be more delay or disaster to the Union cause—you may expect the expression of great irritation toward Earl RUSSELL for his action in the matter of the Confederate iron-clads. The reception given at New-York to a Russian squadron will not increase the good humor here. It has been for some time reported that an alliance exists between America and Russia. This would be such a derangement of the balance of power, that even England might wake up to the necessity of doing something, though what could be done is hard to see. [illegible]

MONADNOCK.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Hibernian* at Boston, we have our files of London papers to Oct. 12, and Irish journals to the 13th.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT NEW-YORK.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

A fleet of seven Russian ships-of-war has appeared in the harbor, with the effect of producing a slight craze in the public mind, [illegible] The most tremendous consequences are deduced from an incident that may be very simply explained. The distance is still very great between a few Russian ships putting into an American port and the offensive alliance between the two flags that is to exterminate and sweep away from the face of the earth France, England and, we presume, every other State of Europe. [illegible]

THE DESERTION OF THE RAMS.

From the London Herald, Oct. 12.

The modest announcement that, by order of the Government, the broad arrow has been marked on [illegible]

[illegible]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

HOW THE PROPOSED ARMING OF THE SLAVES BY THE REBELS IS REGARDED IN FRANCE.

The Paris *Débats* discusses at some length the report that the rebels were about arming their slaves. It says:

"Nothing, in fact, is more worthy of pity than the state to which the journals who have taken in hand the cause of the South are reduced. [illegible]"

The Draft in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 24.

The draft which was ordered to begin in New-Jersey on the 26th inst., by proclamation is postponed to January next. At that time a draft will be made for the deficit in the last call and for our quota for the present call for 300,000 men, which is 8,461.

The whole or part may be made up in the meantime by volunteering. All who volunteer will be entitled to the State bounty.

Death of Prof. John N. Putnam.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Prof. JOHN N. PUTNAM, of Dartmouth College, died on board the steamship *Alaska*, while on her way from Halifax to Boston.

The Steamship Africa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Africa* will not leave this port for Liverpool until Tuesday morning, the 27th inst.

[illegible] Y. W. WICKER, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect Dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Rupture, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

[illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

[illegible] HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., [illegible] No. 100 Broadway, [illegible]

DIED.

HOUGHTON.—[illegible]

OWEN.—On Tuesday, Oct. [illegible], at St. Paul, Minn., CHARLES FREDERICK OWEN. [illegible]

STEVENS.—[illegible] DAVID STEVENS, aged 60 years and 9 months. [illegible]

STUDLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, [illegible] W. WARREN STUDLEY, in the 30th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible] on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 500—Oct. 24, 1863.

45, 44, 75, 2, 77, 74, 56, 47, 63, 53, 36, 27, 43, 37.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 501—Oct. 24, 1863.

67, 46, 60, 25, 17, 52, 31, 40, 47, 75, 23, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible] PLANTATION BITTERS. [illegible]

* * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me.
C. H. FLAUTE.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $100 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57th-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 254 Broadway.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

A 1 FURNITURE. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY. Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH. Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Damask and Plush. MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION. FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible]

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY TO [illegible] DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.—[illegible] SUNDAY NEXT [illegible] Rev. S. BOURNE, Jr.

THE NINETY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY [illegible]

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH [illegible]

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach the first sermon of this course on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. [illegible]

M. E. CHURCH—ALLEN-ST.—DR. W. C. PALMER and wife having returned to this City, after an absence of several years devoted to religious labors in Europe, will, in compliance with the invitation of the Pastor and leaders and stewards of the M. E. Church, in Allen-st., attend said church next SUNDAY, from love-feast, and take part in the services during the day and evening. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 P. M., (Love Feast,) and Evening.

REV. W. A. SCOTT, FORMERLY OF SAN Francisco, will be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst.

A few particulars of this gentleman's antecedents may be found in the New-York *Evangelist*, of Aug. 1, and the New-York TIMES, of October 28, 1861; also the San Francisco *Mirror* and *Bulletin*, of the same year. The above will be particularly interesting to the loyal unionloving Christian citizens of New-York.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. T. F. HASKELL, of Boston, (formerly of Washington, D. C.) will preach the first sermon in the series to Young Men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. POTTS), University-place, cor. 10th-st. [illegible]

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL IN PROGRESS IN THE V. METHODIST MISSION ROOM [illegible] Public cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Ninth-st. and 4th-av.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D. [illegible]

BROTHER PETER, WITH A NUMBER of Praying Brethren, will be present all day on SUNDAY, in the Wesleyan Chapel, northwest corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av. [illegible] at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching in the Wesleyan Chapel, Cottage-place, as usual. Revs. T. WALSH and T. MARSHALL.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE [illegible]

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—[illegible] R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Sec'y.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER OLIVER and Henry sts. Seats free. [illegible]

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Christ an Advocate*. At 7½ P. M., the sixth of the course on Solomon: *How He Blended Religion with the Things of Life*.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this church will worship in the Hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROT. Episcopal)—[illegible] SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. [illegible]

"A VOICE OF NOISE FROM THE CITY!" [illegible] on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 98 Bowery. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—[illegible]

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—[illegible] Seats all free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, 720 BROADWAY, [illegible]

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—[illegible] *The Duty of Good Citizens in Relation to the Corruptions of our City Government*.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—[illegible] at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

A DISCOURSE ON THE "TIME, ORDER AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RESURRECTION," [illegible] A cordial welcome to all strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., [illegible]

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE HERALD OF LIFE, will preach at Bonnell Hall, No. 66 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. [illegible]

REV. DR. FREELAND, PASTOR OF THE [illegible]

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—[illegible]

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL [illegible]

THE RE-OPENING OF THE SOUTH [illegible]

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—[illegible] *Are the Wicked to be Literally Destroyed or Annihilated?*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY, [illegible] Seats free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT"—[illegible]

NOTICE.—CHURCH SERVICES (PRESBYTERIAN) [illegible]

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN Church, [illegible]

DR. JUNKINS WILL PREACH IN THE Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., [illegible] Pilgrim's Progress. All are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. [illegible]

PROF. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, OF THE New-York University [illegible]

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—IRVING HALL.—[illegible]

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH [illegible]

THE NEW LECTURE ROOM OF THE [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY [illegible] MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. S. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 10th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The King of Terrors*.

THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. [illegible] EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in the Stone Church on 20th-st., two doors West of Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *The best possible World*.

REV. HUGH H. BLAIR WILL PREACH [illegible]

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., [illegible]

POLITICAL.

UNION
STATE AND COUNTY
MASS
RATIFICATION MEETING,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania,
Ex-Gov. D. C. NOBLE,
Judge JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine,
Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee,
Hon. THOS. JONES, Jr.,
and many other distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.

By order of the Union General Committee.

UNANIMOUS
UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards.)
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr.
Headquarters No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

REGULAR REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY AGAINST CLOSE CORPORATIONS.
MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock. Speakers: Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. John Van Buren and others.

At a meeting of the Regular Representative Democracy on Friday evening last, the following gentlemen were nominated: Register, T. H. Ferris; Supervisor, [illegible] Smith; Surrogate, Isaac Dayton; Judge of Supreme Court, Josiah Sutherland; Superior Court, Joseph S. Bosworth and Samuel B. Garvin; Common Pleas, Henry Hilton; Marine Court, Florence McCarthy; Recorder, John T. Hoffman.

W. B. RANKEN, Chairman.
T. C. VAN BUREN, ENOS McMULLEN, A. S. WOODS, Secretaries.

A GRAND UNION MASS MEETING Will be held at THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,
On which occasion
Ex-Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia,
Ex-Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin,
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine,
And other speakers of known celebrity will address the meeting.

BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, President of United General Committee.
[illegible] M. D. MOORE, Chairman [illegible] Committee.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
A Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] o'clock. Punctual attendance of all the members is requested.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, J. J. SHAW, Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Comprising portions of VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards.
For member of Assembly,
ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW,
of the VIIIth Ward.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION
FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
SIXTEENTH WARD,
SAMUEL C. REED.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FIVE, AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty-fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW [illegible]

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The heavy *short* sales of Gold in the Gold Room of GILPIN'S Exchange a few mornings ago, on the extravagant rumor of a Foreign Loan, fell due to-day, the options having only three days to run. The deliveries to be made were out of proportion to the supply of Gold on sale, and the consequence was a stiff market on the purchases for cash. Some of the *short* sellers borrowed the Gold, free of interest, until Monday, and in some instances paid a bonus of [illegible] ⅌ cent. for the accommodation. The price of Gold at the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room ranged 146@147 ⅌ cent. The shipments to-day were only about half the sum [illegible] reported to be engaged yesterday. The amount which went out by all the steamers to-day, including [illegible] [illegible]

The market worked easier for Money at 7 ⅌ cent. than yesterday, and most of the Brokers were accommodated before 3 o'clock with all they required.

The Stock Market is firmer and generally higher than on Friday for the Railways, and the demand at the Second Board was especially animated. The sales of Michigan Southern were very large at [illegible] ⅌ cent. as against [illegible] at the First Board on Friday. There was a further rise on Cleveland and Pittsburgh [illegible] ⅌ cent., and the New-York roads were [illegible] ⅌ cent. higher than in the forenoon. In Governments, some further private sales of the coupons of 1881 were made at 110½, and of the registered at 108½ ⅌ cent. The general market on the breaking up of the Second Board was firm.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, Michigan Southern [illegible]

[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds on Monday next, Oct. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-street. The catalogue will include [illegible] to be sold by order of the United States Marshal, Admiralty [illegible]

The receipts into the Treasury for account of the Popular Loan amounted to $1,266,000. The Customs were $201,000. The disbursements were above the receipts to-day by a million and a half of dollars.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,587,364, including for customs, $180,000; payments, $3,967,276 68; balance, $36,065,560 39.

The French Iron-Clads.

A Commission [illegible] the Ministry of Marine [illegible] Cherbourg [illegible]

[illegible]

Solferino and *Normandie* carried off the palm, the *Normandie* having a slight advantage over its larger antagonist. The members of the Commission, fatigued with their rolling campaign, intend taking ten days' repose at Brest, from which port the squadron will go to the Ile d'Aix.

[illegible]

CAST-IRON GUNS.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

We understand that the War Department has issued tenders for the supply of more than a hundred cast-iron guns of various calibres. [illegible]

[illegible]

The American Question.

THE VIEWS OF SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE.

In a speech at Portsmouth, on Oct. 7, Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE alluded to American matters as follows:

"He must confess that, from the beginning of this struggle in America, he had most cordially sympathized with the Southern portion of that country. [illegible]

[illegible]

A SPEECH BY SIR F. T. BARING.

On the same occasion Sir F. T. BARING said:

"Whatever may be our sympathies, I think that any man who has the feeling of a man must view with the deepest regret that scene of bloodshed and horror which is taking place in America. [illegible]

[illegible]

A SPEECH FROM A LORD OF THE TREASURY.

From the European Times, Oct. 10.

On the 8th, Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M.P., a Lord of the Treasury, addressed a meeting of his constituents at Deal. [illegible] exhibited in this country a great deal of sympathy for the Confederate States of America. This was in some degree accounted for by the fact that it appealed to [illegible] Englishmen to sympathize with the weaker party, more especially if that *party were struggling to establish their independence with such unconquerable spirit and determination* as had been shown by the Confederates. [Hear, hear.] In referring to the many causes which were stated as leading to the war, the honorable member said it was useless to allege that the question of Slavery had nothing to do with it, and that the Confederates were not fighting to maintain it. He might be told that the people of the North treated their slaves badly, and he did not deny the accusation. Many years must elapse before the feeling of superiority could be eradicated, and the equality of the blacks recognized. [illegible]

[illegible] at the same time the honor of England would be upheld. [Cheers.]

Fashions for October.

From Le Follet.

Now that the Autumn has decidedly made its appearance amongst us, all our thoughts and energies must be directed to the study of the most becoming and appropriate styles of dresses and materials for the season. Notwithstanding the absence from Paris of the several leading queens of fashion, many of the principal houses have been actively employed in devising new styles for the approbation of their customers on their return to the capital, or to forward to them direct at their different chateaux or the most fashionable resorts at this time of the year. [illegible]

[illegible]

We have recently seen a very pretty dress of two colors, intended for autumn wear. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is yet rather too soon to speak definitely about mantles, but we will just describe one novelty prepared in a first-class establishment, which appeared to us in very good taste. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Defeat of Shelby—Official Report of Gen. Brown.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 13, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, after following the enemy through Cole Camp, Syracuse and Boonville, skirmishing with the rear all the distance, he was forced to make a stand at Merrill's Crossing of Salt Fork, a point eight miles southwest of Arrow Rock, and about the same distance from Marshall, and commenced a skirmishing fight at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 12th, in the midst of a cold, driving rain. We fought him as long as we could see, and lay down on our arms in the rain during the night.

At 3 o'clock this morning I detached Lieut.-Col. LAZEAR, with about nine hundred men, with orders to move to the south, avoiding the scouts of the enemy, and intercept him, if possible, at Marshall, and bring on an engagement, while I followed him (the enemy) with the balance of my command. [illegible]

[illegible]

The enemy numbered nearly 2,000 men. My own force was about 1,600.

At an early day I will make a more full report.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

To Major-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Commanding Department of the Missouri, St. Louis.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Information Given to the Enemy by Correspondents—A Complaint from Admiral Dahlgren.

The following circular was received, inclosed in a private letter to a gentleman in this City, a few days since:

CIRCULAR.

The following appeared in the Charleston *Mercury* of the 19th of September:

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral,

Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Flag-steamer Philadelphia, off Morris Island, Sept. 28, 1863.

YOUNG GIRLS ENTICED OFF.—On Saturday last six or eight young girls mysteriously disappeared from Zanesville and Putnam. One of them fortunately left a note in her room, stating that they were going in charge of a certain captain to the South, to act as nurses in the military hospitals. [illegible] By Monday evening's Columbus *Express*, we learn that two girls, supposed to belong to the party, one hailing from Zanesville and the other from Putnam, were arrested at the depot in that city on Saturday afternoon, dressed in military apparel. [illegible]

[illegible]

COPPERHEAD INTIMIDATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—At the late election in Pennsylvania the most dishonorable means were taken to prevent Union men from voting, and to keep them away from the polls. [illegible]

[illegible]

From Halifax to [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER [illegible]

A correspondent of the *Post*, writing from Halifax [illegible]

"The English steamer *Giraffe*, now called the *Robert E. Lee*, arrived in this port early last week, after successfully running the blockade of Wilmington. [illegible]

[illegible]

What the Nation has Done for the War.

From the New-York Army and Navy Journal.

Below we give a tabular statement of the number of troops voluntarily raised by the loyal States from the commencement of the war to Jan. 1, 1863. [illegible]

States.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New Call for Troops.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. PARKER.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey:

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, their respective quotas of 300,000 men, to serve for a term not exceeding three years. The President has also proclaimed, that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department, a draft for the deficiency will be made, commencing on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1864. [illegible]

[illegible]

Given under my hand and privy seal, at [L. S.] Trenton, this twenty-second day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOEL PARKER.

Attest: [illegible], Private Secretary.

A NOVEL METHOD OF SPURRING UP TEAMSTERS.—An incident occurred during the late retrograde movement of MEADE's army, which shows that Gen. BUFORD is as fertile in expedients as he is brave in an emergency. [illegible]

[illegible]

A WANT TO BE SUPPLIED.—A New-York lady, who is a volunteer nurse [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PIRATE SOUTHERNER.—The following is an extract of a letter from United States Consul [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible]

Construction of Charter—Agreement to Settle.

George W. Marriner et al. vs. Charles Luling.—This was an action to recover a balance of charter money. [illegible]

[illegible]

For libelants, Messrs. [illegible]; for respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Heavy Verdict Against an Express Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[illegible]

Proceedings in Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

[illegible]

Liability of Bath-keeper for Articles Left With Him for Safe Keeping.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

David Harper vs. Isaac Hall.—The facts of the case are as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible]

[illegible] from Charleston Harbor. [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Oct. 28	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
[illegible]	Nov. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
[illegible]	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]	Oct. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
[illegible]	Oct. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Oct. 20	Southampton	New-York.
[illegible]	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
[illegible]	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
[illegible]	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

George Cromwell	Oct. 24	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	New-Orleans and Havana.
Morning Star	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Havana.
[illegible]	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau.
[illegible]	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau.

For California.

Illinois .... Nov. 13 .. New-York .. Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 2:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

In great variety, of the latest and most approved Paris Shapes, handsomely trimmed and made expressly for City retail trade. Also, novelties in Paris-made Cloaks.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS REPS AND POPLINS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.

LORD AND TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S—MONDAY, 19TH INST.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

SILKS.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, all the NEW SHADES.
PLAIN EVENING SILK, at $1 20; worth $2.
PLAIN POINT DE SOIE, in all the NEW SHADES, and a VERY FINE CHOICE OF DOUBLE FACED FIGURED.

DRESS GOODS.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PLAIDED POPLINS yet offered.
STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH. QUITE NEW STYLES.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTH 6-4 at 75 cents, worth $1.
EPINGLINES, OTTOMANS and POPLINS. NEW SHADES.

MERINOS.

4,000 pieces just received; from $1 up.

CLOTH FOR LADIES' WEAR.

WHITE GOODS,

and FLANNELS.

These being an addition to the business, will be sold without profit during three months, and are now offered much below manufacturers' prices.

A NEW LOT OF PLAIN EVENING SILKS AT $1 12½, WORTH $1 50.

LEGRAIN.
No. 712 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

AT NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH-ST., CAN be found a splendid assortment of

PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,

IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH.

Also, just received per late steamer, a case of ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
For richness and style they are unsurpassed.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.

[illegible]

LADIES' EMBROIDERED WAISTCOATS FOR FULL DRESS.

[illegible] and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. Manufactured expressly for first-class trade. CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A splendid stock of every desirable material for dress [illegible], embracing many rare novelties. Also, a very superior stock of bonnets, shawls, cloaks in great variety, veils, [illegible], gloves, &c., &c., all at prices which defy competition.

GALE AND BEAMING.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. [illegible] Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA SHAWLS—I HAVE A LONG BLACK Camels Hair shawl, unquestionably the most attractive shawl in the country, at $2,500; also, a variety of India shawls [illegible]. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through [illegible], Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization papers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books of [illegible] have been delivered to [illegible], and that the taxes [illegible] payable at this office.

[illegible]

A deduction at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, [illegible] will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of [illegible].

THO. MURPHY, Receiver.
Oct. 21, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For building vault and curbing Second and [illegible].

For [illegible] Eighth-avenue, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible]-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Corlears-street, from Grand to Cherry-street; one in [illegible]-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Third avenue and the easterly side of Second avenue to the distance of one half the block north and south of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the blocks or parcels of land on both sides of Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known on Ward numbers fifty-seven, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Monroe-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Corlears-street, and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 22, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and Fortieth-street, north side, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For flagging Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue.

For fencing lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, and also on Fiftieth, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessments include the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, known as Ward numbers One, Twelve, and Seventeen, in block number three hundred and thirty-four [illegible], all the lots or parcels of land on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also, the lots on the opposite side of Fiftieth-street, to the distance of one hundred and forty feet westerly from the corner of Lexington-avenue; also, all the lots in the westerly front of block number five hundred and thirty-five, on Sixth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; also, all the lots in the southerly half of the same block, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Oct. 13, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number [illegible], City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at one o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M. in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Orange County Milk Association will be held at their office, No. 454 Greenwich-st., on the 4th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. M. NORTON, President.
J. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 20, 1863.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.

THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.

SHREWSBURY.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Oct.	6,	[illegible] P. M.	Monday, Oct.	5,	10 A. M.
Thursday, Oct.	8,	[illegible] P. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	7,	11 A. M.
Friday, Oct.	9,	2½ P. M.	Friday, Oct.	9,	6 A. M.
Saturday, Oct.	10,	[illegible] P. M.	Saturday, Oct.	10,	6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct.	12,	[illegible] P. M.	Monday, Oct.	12,	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct.	13,	[illegible] P. M.	Tuesday, Oct.	13,	7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct.	14,	[illegible] P. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	14,	8½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct.	15,	3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct.	15,	9 A. M.
Saturday, Oct.	17,	12 M.	Friday, Oct.	16,	9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct.	20,	[illegible]	Monday, Oct.	19,	10 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct.	21,	[illegible]	Tuesday, Oct.	20,	1 P. M.
Thursday, Oct.	22,	[illegible]	Wednesday, Oct.	21,	2 P. M.
Friday, Oct.	23,	10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct.	22,	3 P. M.

River Fare, in all cases, 50 cents.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 22, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER NATTAWAT WILL LEAVE Robinson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at [illegible] P. M. for Keyport, Middletown, [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and five per cent. thereon paid in, the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 24 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at [illegible].

WM. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to [illegible]", approved Feb. 15, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify the holders of bonds [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] that said bonds will cease from the 10th day of November, A. D. 1863, [illegible].

[illegible]

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 29th day of September, 1863.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant, until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 13 WALL-ST., Oct. 23, 1863.

JOHN W. CHENEY WAS THIS DAY APPOINTED Secretary of the Company.

F. P. FURNALD, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected or cashed by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $100,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean), No. 8 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. H. HARSTON, No. 38 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA State coupons bought or collected at best rates. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

$70,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 6 per cent. per annum, for a term of years. Address Box No. 3,383 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of Secretary and Treasurer,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 20th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27 at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 28th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the Stockholders.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of the Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

C. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Nov. 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Oct. 22, 1863.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., until day of payment.

C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 51 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—NO. 51 WEST 26TH-ST. FOUR story brown stone English basement house, [illegible] by 65, lot 98.9. Has just been put in complete order. Immediate possession. For permit, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 114 2d-av., corner of 7th st. For particulars, inquire of G. V. N. BALDWIN, No. 11 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A gentleman's country seat, in the finest location in Llewellyn Park. The house is handsomely and substantially built; and the grounds, comprising thirteen acres, are well laid out. The kitchen-garden is large, and will more than supply the wants of a numerous family. Has also a large stable with coach-house. It is within an hour's ride of the City. Apply to JOHN H. JAFFRAY, Box No. 712 Post-office.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE JOHN FERNIE—A very desirable farm and country residence in Westchester County, near three railroad depots, and in a very desirable locality. The house is beautifully situated, 45x45, with large extension, and in perfect order. The farm contains 127½ acres of fine land; there are two apple orchards, plenty of other fruits, good garden, farm-house, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st. January-court.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FINELY SITUATED FARM OF 160 acres, in Middlesex County, (bordering on Monmouth County,) New-Jersey, only 2 miles from Railroad Depot. It is in a high state of cultivation; dwelling and outbuildings in first-rate order; also, horses, cattle, and farming utensils, complete and new. Will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, inquire at No. 269 Washington-st., New-York, or address Box No. 2361 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DROWNED—FROM OFF THE STEAMER Samuel L. Brewster, in North River, nearly opposite Pier No. 46, GEORGE LASHER, deck hand; five feet 10 inches high, dark hair, whiskers on chin, two upper front teeth badly decayed, weighed about 160 pounds, 21 years of age. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the body.

PHILLIP W. ROCKEFELLER, No. [illegible] West-st.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1863.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order. Broken eyes replaced without the necessity of a personal visit. Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—Mc-FARLAN & Co.'s Patent, medium size, in good as new, except painting. Size 21 by 24 inches; height 28 inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $80. Inquire No. 129 East Broadway, in the basement.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, GRAMMAR, CONVERSATION.—Prof. L. DA LEIBUR, graduate of the Academy of Paris, France, No. 140 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REOPENED their English, French and German Boarding and Day-School at their new residence, No. 114 West 39th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, liberal income, &c., desires to marry. Essentials are the lady's past age, wealth, education, refinement, respectability, and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address [illegible] Apply [illegible] Station A.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHRACITE COAL AT AUCTION.

[illegible] COMPANY,
No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1863.

This Company will hold their eighth regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED [illegible] COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of November [illegible].

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 31st day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Winant's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MERRIMACK, consisting of about four hundred bales Cotton, Tobacco and Turpentine.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 27th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof the prize-steamer RAVE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

The above vessel now lies at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

About 150 lots of ground, comprising a plot of about 21 acres, known as the "Ditmar Tract," lying between Hudson and Brooklyn-avenues, and on Butler, Union, President, Carroll, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone streets. The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 17 Cedar-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 460 West 23d-st., the balance of furniture remaining in said house of the late CLEMENT C. MOORE, comprising a general assortment of superior goods.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 59 Wall-st.

ON THE 23D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 40 and 42 Dover-st., in this City, all and singular, the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late James E. Ryan, deceased, and used in carrying on the bookbinding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1863.

The above sale is postponed until the 28th inst., at same hour.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

PROPOSALS.

IRON SCREW TUGBOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1863.

Proposals will be received until the 30th day of October for the complete construction of iron screw tugboats of 350 tons and 170 tons.

The vessels to be delivered at a Navy-yard complete and ready to receive on board the crew, provisions, stores and coal, in all respects ready for service, except the ordnance, ordnance and other stores, and nautical instruments.

The proposition must state the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete, and the time within which she will be delivered. The bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, that if awarded, the parties will execute the contract; and the names of all the parties interested and of the sureties must be stated.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the propositions if, in its opinion, the public interest requires, and no proposition will be considered except from parties actually engaged in building iron vessels.

The plans and specifications of vessel and machinery can be examined only at the Navy Department in Washington.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. [illegible].

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. [illegible].

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. [illegible].

For building new tender for Engine Company No. 53.

For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.

For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 2[illegible].

New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. [illegible].

Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No. 3[illegible].

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 36,) for the construction of timber rafts or floats for harbor defence, including the materials thereof, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. [illegible] Beekman-st. Room No. [illegible], first floor, over Park Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—DROPPED BY (OR MORE likely stolen from the pocket of) the undersigned on board the steamer Champion, for California, Pier No. 3, North River, about 12 o'clock M., on the 23d October inst., an old CALFSKIN WALLET, containing various papers of no use to any one but the owner, and also about seventy or eighty dollars in notes of the Williamsburgh City Bank and small currency. The finder or whoever shall return the wallet with the contents, but without the money, to the undersigned at the Williamsburgh City Bank, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Among other things that the wallet contained were some blank indorsements, made by Orrin Field, any negotiation of which, without being signed by me, are fraudulent, and the public are warned against taking them. [illegible]

GEO. FIELD.

WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., Oct. 23, 1863.

LOST.—LOST, ON THE HUDSON RIVER CARS, when the down train stopped at Hudson, about 4 o'clock P. M., Oct. 20, a small PORTEMONNAIE, containing a valuable diamond ring and a small sum of money. A liberal reward will be paid to the person leaving the same with TIFFANY & CO., Jewelers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING AT THE ASTOR-place entrance to Cooper Institute, a GOLD WATCH. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 15 Murray-st.

FOUND—A BUNDLE IN BROADWAY—THREE new vests, &c., &c. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original discoverer. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold one-tooth, $10; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. R. L. WAIT, No. 98 6th-av., opposite 11th-st.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make as good a set of teeth as can be made for $25 in gold coin. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.—Imitation Russia iron, of Alan Wood & Co., manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS

and the urgent solicitations of the public induce the management to continue the

GREAT SENSATION DRAMA,

HARRIETTE;

OR,

THE WARNING OF DEATH,

ONE WEEK LONGER.

It will be produced

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and EVERY EVENING at 7½, in the course of which is introduced many startling scenes, thrilling incidents and astounding effects, among which is the marvelous and wonderful

SPECTRAL ILLUSION. THE GHOST.
SPECTRAL ILLUSION. THE GHOST.
SPECTRAL ILLUSION. THE GHOST.

which has so astonished the masses for the last two or three weeks.

ONE WEEK MORE

of the popular and talented

PANTOMIME AND BALLET COMPANY,

composed of the

BROTHERS BANNOR

and the [illegible]

PREMIER DANSEUSE,

MADEMOISELLE [illegible],

who will appear in a new and beautiful Pantomime, the

ITALIAN BALLET PANTOMIME,

THE WINE-DRESSERS OF COMO.

This charming ballet has been received with

[illegible] ENTHUSIASM

and

ROARS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

From the commencement to the close. It will be performed at each entertainment.

MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN,

Pupil of the Great Wizard of the North, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic.

EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,

On the platform in the main hall of the Museum, and sells books teaching

EVERY MAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN,

Besides, explaining his tricks to the visitors and selling them at a very low figure.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,

THE GIANT BOY,

Eighteen years old, and over

EIGHT FEET HIGH!

the tallest man living. Also,

A SPLENDID GROUP OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,

imported from Europe, representing

DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE

encamped in the Mountains of old Castile, including the

DYING SCENE OF THE

SPANISH CHIEF ZUMALCARREGUI,

surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.

MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S

PETITE SEWING-MACHINE,

a most perfect and beautiful specimen of manufacture.

LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anaconda, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

All Complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 15th of November, as there will be no free tickets after that time.

WALLACK'S.

Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOTICE.

The extraordinary and unprecedented success of

THE NEW DRAMA,

which, owing to the increased demand for seats, would seem as yet to be only in the

COMMENCEMENT OF ITS SPLENDID RUN,

induces Mr. Wallack to recommend an early application at the box office, where places can be secured a week in advance.

ROSEDALE,

OR,

THE

RIFLE BALL,

every night.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,	Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. H. DALY,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss MARY BARRETT,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss CARMAN,
Mr. PARKES,	Miss LE BRUN,

sustaining the principal characters.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Manager and Lessee .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,

KATE KEARNEY,

with new scenery and beautiful music.

Landy O'Loughlin .... Mr. Whiting
Ned Ryan .... Mr. Walter Lennox
Mr. Cornelius Lynch .... Mr. Gourlay
Kate Kearney (with songs) .... Miss Shaw
Biddy Kearney .... Miss E. Gourlay

TWO BONNYCASTLES.

Mr. Bonnycastle .... Mr. Walter Lennox
Mrs. Bonnycastle .... Mrs. Tyrell

Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE NEW COMPANY,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1863.

First representation of

BATAILLE DE DAMES;

OR,

UN DUEL EN AMOUR.

Comedie in three acts, by MM. Scribe and Legouve. Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscription and reserved seats at H. DARBONVILLE'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

FAIRS.

THE FAIR—IN AID OF THE UNION HOME and School for the education and maintenance of children of our volunteers will open MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. All schools and others working for this charity will please send all articles, not already sent for, to the rooms by 9 o'clock Monday morning, in order to have the tables arranged. The packages should be securely packed and directed to "Fair for Union Home School." Also, giving the number and name of school. Young folks contributing articles, please bring them as early in the morning as possible.

MILITARY.

COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Rooms No. 258 Broadway.

FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firemen, policemen, militiamen and indigents, claiming relief under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, Aug. 25, 1863, that the business of this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October instant, and no relief will be granted after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee.

CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
REUBEN F. THOMPSON, }

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
(Seventh-av., N. Y., corner of West 47th-st.,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN RESIDING IN THE Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, (being the First Sub-District of the Ninth Congressional District,) who have not yet reported at these headquarters, must do so on or before the 27th day of October instant.

All such who shall fail to report within the time above limited will be treated as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, New-York.
JOHN H. SANDS,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.,
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

THE TURF.

TROTTING—GRAND OPENING.

The Essex County Driving Park Association hold their first annual Fair at Orange, N. J., (12 miles from New-York,) on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29. Orange is celebrated for its beautiful scenery, and the drive one of the finest out of the City. A special premium of [illegible] is offered for the best trotting horse. For full list of premiums see Herald and Wilkes' Spirit. Passengers take Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., or by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., to Newark, and horse-cars to Orange hourly.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH education and long experience as teacher in families and of private pupils, and having the highest City and other references, can make a few additional engagements for lessons in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Address D., Box 136 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED by a perfectly competent, honest and reliable man as night watchman. Best of references. Address WATCHMAN, Box No. 169 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

One thousand laborers for Hilton Head, S. C. For particulars, call upon Mr. L. B. HAND, at No. 6 State-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M., U. S. A.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash and iron for a family of three persons, living in the country, a short distance from the City. To one who understands her business, and can bring a good reference, liberal wages will be given. Apply at Store, No. 67 Beekman-st.

MACHINIST ENGINEER WANTED.—Must be a steady, reliable man, and come well recommended. Good wages paid and steady employment given. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 1,380 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table [illegible]. Reference required. Address Box 21, [illegible], Ulster County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

MACBETH.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK.

TENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8.

Mme. MEDORI

in her unrivaled character of

LADY MACBETH.

Signor BELLINI

in his great role of

MACBETH.

In Verdi's celebrated and highly successful Opera, in four acts, entitled

MACBETH.

WITH NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MILITARY BAND, &c.

and the following complete cast:

Macbeth	Sig. F. BELLINI
Lady Macbeth	Mme. J. MEDORI
Banquo	Sig. LOTTI
Macduff	Sig. D. COLETTI
[illegible]	Sig. MUSIO
[illegible]	Sig. MULLER

Witches, Warriors, Sorcerers, Assassins, Apparitions, &c.

The BALLET, with Mme. GEORGI and CORPS DE BALLET, is under the special direction of Sig. RONZANI.

Conductor .... Sig. I. NENO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8,

THIRD GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of engagements previously made elsewhere, the management has to announce, with regret, that this present must be

THE LAST WEEK

of

THE REIGN OF MERRIMENT!

and of the appearances, for the present, of the popular young American Comedian,

JOHN S. CLARKE.

A NEW COMIC PROGRAMME!

FUN!

FUN!!

JOHN S. CLARKE

who is nightly received by crowded houses, with

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER

and

DELIGHT,

will appear on

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,

in

THREE GLORIOUS COMIC CHARACTERS:

as

JEREMIAH BEETLES,

in Tom Taylor's Comedy of

BABES IN THE WOOD,

(for the first time;)

also, as

THE LION,

in the highly successful and peculiar piece of nonsense,

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL;

OR,

THE LION OF THE HOUR,

and (for the first time) in his wondrously comic linger [illegible] of

TIMOTHY BROWN,

in the screaming farce of

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Doors open at 7; performance commences 7½; close at 10½.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS—A TREMENDOUS BILL—EVERYTHING NEW.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and every night,

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL, BY BOWERS.

The Moor of Venice. How are you Greenbacks? Mr. JACKSON HAINES in his great Skating Scene. Mississippi Fling. Intelligent Contraband. New Songs, Acts, Dances and Plantation Scenes. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾. Tickets, 25 cts.

J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that after having concluded all his engagements for the present season he will return on the 20th of October, and will open his [illegible] [illegible]. For all particulars see future advertisements.

PARIS, Oct. 6, 1863.

MR. DEMPSTER WILL REPEAT HIS new musical entertainment at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 26 and 28, which will include the music in Tennyson's "Princess" and "Idylls of the King," together with selections of his new compositions, Scotch songs and the "May Queen." Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats $1. To commence at 8 o'clock. Programmes and books of the words to be had at the Hall.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and their superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $45 to $150 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—NEW, strong and well-made pianos, with all the latest improvements and style, of full and sweet tone and well finished, at No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,

NO. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SHARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 286 6th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 161 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at the Academy, at E. Baukin, No. 1 [illegible] 5th-av., or at J. F. Tyler's drug store, 107 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter wish to obtain suitable rooms, with board, [illegible]. Address BOARD, Box No. 222 Times Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for single gentlemen. No. 26 [illegible]. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD like to make arrangements for board for himself and wife in a quiet private family, up town, where no other boarders are taken, and where they can have two rooms on suite. Address [illegible], Box No. 2,300 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, second story, with board, wanted by a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant location; early dinners. Address J. H. W., Box No. 177 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—By a gentleman, his wife, son and daughter, in an eligible situation, between 14th and 30th sts. Address J. F., Box No. 2,960 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE ROOMS MAY BE HAD at No. 77 East 26th-st. Three elegant rooms on the second floor, and private table if desired. None but first-class boarders taken. Best of references given. Mrs. E. ARNOLD, No. 77 East 16th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—WANTED, in a genteel private family, a pleasant well-furnished room and bedroom, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, with board for a lady, who is about arriving from the country. Address A. G. S., Box No. 126 Times Office, stating terms. Unobjectionable references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED SITTING AND ADJOINING bed room to a single gentleman, in 14th-st., near 5th-av., with or without breakfast; every comfort and convenience on the same floor; not another boarder taken; family strictly private, and a permanent arrangement only made. Address H., Box No. 2300 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, between 20th and 40th sts., Madison and 5th avs., with or without breakfast and tea. Address H., Box No. 160 Times Office, stating terms, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 217 East 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 12 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 37 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, TO PURCHASE THE English branch of a valuable wine business, already established and paying largely; protected by letters patent; or, if preferred, the American branch would be disposed of; no brokers will be noticed. Address Box No. 195 New-York Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drugstore within a circle of a mile; 4,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 261 Broadway, for 3 days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE PARLOR FLOOR, (three rooms,) of the house No. 111 [illegible]-st. Broadway, [illegible] west of Broadway. Inquire from [illegible] to 5.

WANTED—FROM 1ST OF NOV. UNTIL MAY 1, with, or [illegible], a small house or part of a house, with modern improvements, in a good locality, not above [illegible]. Address A. K., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

THE RUSSIAN TRAVELERS.

Their Progress to Niagara Falls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[illegible], Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

The special train from Albany, bearing the Russians en route for Niagara Falls, [illegible] early this morning. The train consists of four passenger-cars, a lunch car and baggage car, and is under the charge of conductor E. P. [illegible], who puts the Russians through at the rate of 40 miles an hour, running time. He expects to reach Niagara Falls at 5 P. M. ERASTUS CORNING, President of the Central Railroad, accompanied the train as far as Schenectady, [illegible] several of the Directors, among whom are [illegible] PRUYN, R. H. [illegible], J. A. [illegible] and [illegible], will go through. Adjt.-Gen. [illegible] also accompanies the excursion from Albany. At all the towns on the route from Albany, [illegible] crowds of men and women were assembled and greeted the Russians with waving handkerchiefs. [illegible] Fonda, Fort Plain, Little Falls, etc., each turned out their bevy of beauties, who smiled their welcome upon the Czar's subjects in a style quite bewitching. The train made very short stops, so that there was no opportunity for speech-making, even if the Admiral had been so inclined, which he decidedly is not. The beautiful scenery of the Mohawk Valley received its first meed of praise from Russian lips, and called for acknowledgements through the combined glory and beauty of its autumnal foliage. The day is beautiful, the weather mild, and the spirits of our Russian guests jubilant and happy. Thus far they express themselves delighted. When they reach Niagara, which none of them have ever seen, they expect to be astonished. So mote it be. [illegible]

Gen. Walbridge and the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a private citizen, having no claim upon the public ear, except that which my neighbors and countrymen may willingly accord me for my persistent and outspoken conviction of the true policy to adopt in the crisis through which we are passing, may I ask the use of your columns while I denounce, in every particular, the false, malignant and unjustifiable assault upon my character by the London *Times*, as given in the telegraphic dispatches from St. John, N. B., to the morning Press of this City. The cause of this, it appears, is the recent expression of my opinions at the splendid entertainment given by that public-spirited citizen, JNO. B. [illegible], of St. Louis, to the distinguished Russian Admiral, in honor of the Russian [illegible], for the dignified, honest, impartial and honorable course adopted by the Russian Emperor [illegible], in reference to the internecine struggle going on in America between the constitutional Government of the United States and the wicked [illegible] attempt to effect the overthrow of this Government by the insurgent and rebellious States.

Here, perhaps, I might stop; yet it is but just that I should [illegible] key to this unjust assault. At the celebration of Washington's birthday, on the 22d of February, 1862, [illegible] of South Carolina, becoming convinced that the rebellion [illegible] *after the commencement of our struggle, that we should become a party to the Paris stipulations of 1856,* unless there should be appended to our adhesion the following extraordinary declaration, to wit:

[illegible]

[illegible] *reaching the conclusion that the amicable relations between Great Britain and France would be at an end* [illegible]

And in responding to the "wanton attack" upon our Government by the London *Times*, for the course we adopted by attempting to close the harbor of Charleston by a stone blockade, I said: [illegible]

[illegible]

After the experience of another year in the war, on the 22d of February, 1863, when addressing the same municipal authorities, I said, "that in the contest in which we were now engaged it is the duty of the Government in no degree to change its relations to foreign affairs [illegible] international law should transpire pending this gigantic strife. When we have subdued treason; when we have saved the national life; when we have restored the Constitution over every inch of our territorial soil; when we have punished traitors, spies and informers, it will then be time to reinaugurate those peaceful and social propositions which look to ameliorate the horrors of war, and of incorporating them into the international law which is to control [illegible] nations in the future."

Upon the same occasion, when alluding to the probable intervention in our affairs, by the Western of Europe, I said:

[illegible]

When the expression of this view of the probable [illegible] of Russia was only conjectured, the London [illegible] comments to offer, but now when [illegible] to assume the [illegible] tory, and a Russian fleet receives a welcome in the magnificent harbor of New-York, and an actual fraternization has already begun between the people of the United States and Russia, the London *Times*, by its malignant assault upon private character, doubtless hopes to intimidate all who have the manliness to denounce the course of that journal, whose efforts from the beginning of our internecine struggle have been directed to effect a dismemberment of the American Union. Each day's experience demonstrates that the London *Times* is no longer the true exponent of English opinion; wiser counsels begin to prevail, and whenever the English masses have had an opportunity of expressing their convictions upon the merits of our struggle, it has been invariably in favor of the Union cause. The speech of Earl RUSSELL at Blairgowrie in favor of a continuance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, and the recent act of the English Government in placing the broad arrow upon the rebel rams, evince a determination on the part of that Government to hereafter adopt the expression of the English people as its future policy.

Apologizing for the space already occupied in your columns, I conclude. No intimidations from the London *Times* or any of the lesser luminaries in the way of the rebels, can cause me to shrink from the full expression of my just convictions. The great cause of maintaining this Constitutional Government in which we are now engaged is paramount to all personal feelings, the success of any party [illegible] of any party. Let each citizen, therefore, properly discharge his duty, and the public liberties are guaranteed against both foreign invasion and domestic treason. Yours truly, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

A Cavalry Review—Movements of the Harris Light Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

[illegible], Va., Oct. 17, 1863.

Within the last two weeks all the vicissitudes of army life have passed with us in rapid succession. Last week we were a quiet army of observation. Brilliant reviews took the place of grim lines of battle. One fine October morning last week Gen. PLEASONTON reviewed Gen. KILPATRICK's division. A writer from this army speaks of reviews as dull affairs at best. This one, at least, was a decided exception. Gen. PLEASONTON spoke strongly in praise of both officers and men, and the men expressed their opinion of Gen. PLEASONTON by enthusiastic cheers. But even into this bright holiday scene came the rough echoes of war. Dispatches were brought to Gen. KILPATRICK, during the review, from the picket posts of the Harris light cavalry, stating that there were signs of a movement among the enemy. The General kept the dispatch quietly in his pocket, but commenced immediately to investigate the affair. A day or two after he informed Gen. PLEASONTON that the enemy was making a movement on our right. On Friday a column was discovered marching up to the neighborhood of Madison Court-House. Gen. KILPATRICK promptly put his division into position to meet their attack. Finding that they were going quietly into camp we did likewise. On Saturday morning our pickets were driven in. In a few moments the division was out in a line of battle, in the neighborhood of James City. Skirmishing soon commenced. Gen. PRINCE, with the Excelsior brigade, had advanced up to the support of Gen. KILPATRICK's division. During the early part of the day, a regiment, (the One Hundred and Twentieth) of this brigade, while on picket, was routed by a greatly superior force of the enemy. Gen. KILPATRICK firmly maintained his line of battle throughout the day and night, though it was evident that the enemy greatly outnumbered him. But though the enemy showed a bold front and were ready to skirmish, yet they evinced no disposition to attack. This puzzled Gen. KILPATRICK somewhat, or rather, strengthened his opinion that a flank movement was in progress. About noon he said: "If the enemy did not attack him in half an hour, he would attack them and find out what they were doing." But before he could carry this plan out, the movements of the enemy became so well understood as to render such an attack unnecessary. As I before mentioned, he therefore maintained his position till Sabbath morning, and then fell back to Culpepper, the Harris Light cavalry and two pieces of artillery covering the rear. The command halted at Culpepper for two hours. At this time Gen. KILPATRICK sent Capt. GRIMES, of the Harris Light cavalry, with his squadron, all the way back to his former line of battle at James City, on a reconnoissance. Capt. GRIMES was one of the bravest men in our regiment. He seemed ignorant of fear. He has been known to charge repeatedly at the head of different squadrons of his own regiment, and afterward to accompany other regiments during the same action, as a volunteer, but always in the front line. He executed his orders well, and saw up under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, very large columns of the enemy advancing toward our right with a large wagon train. Meantime, our forces at Culpepper continued their retreat, and when poor GRIMES arrived there, he found himself cut off. Never thinking of surrender, [illegible] he gave the command, "Every man for himself." A moment after he was seen to fall from his horse. Lieut. [illegible] was also captured, but the majority of his squadron cut their way through and came in safely. KILPATRICK's division was the last to come through Culpepper. Gen. CUSTER [illegible], his band playing "Yankee Doodle," while his [illegible] was skirmishing with the enemy. After leaving the town, Gen. DAVIES' brigade took the rear, and the majority of the Harris Light cavalry forming *the extreme rear-line of skirmishers. Then* commenced a series of cavalry fights as brilliant as any ever recorded. They cannot be described, and therefore I shall not attempt it. It is sufficient to say that Gen. KILPATRICK's division, often flanked, and at one time entirely surrounded, did all that brave men could. The General's eye and voice were always where they were needed. He was most ably seconded in his efforts by Gens. DAVIES and CUSTER. Gen. DAVIES, in the dangerous duty of bringing up the rear, continually exposed himself to the enemy's hottest fire, and seemed endowed with a charmed life. Wherever an effective charge could be made, he saw the opportunity, and availed himself of it. The enemy were repeatedly checked and driven off, with bleeding heads and broken ranks, when but a moment before they felt sure of their prey. Gen. KILPATRICK brought his division through in safety, with comparatively light loss. Many who were reported killed, wounded or missing, have since come into their respective regiments.

The Harris Light cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. HASBROUCK, bore the brunt of the battle. The Colonel, under the direction of Gen. DAVIES, repeatedly repulsed the enemy, and our rear skirmish line had many a hard encounter. Capt. HENRY GRINTON behaved splendidly, as did also Capts. MITCHELL, HULL, and Sergt. BARKER. At one time the regiment was hard pressed in the rear. A rebel column was approaching on both flanks. The regiment commenced the retrograde movement on a walk. The rebels gained on them. Our boys broke into a trot—the rebels did likewise. In order to effect the retreat in safety a causeway must be reached—so the Harris Light struck into a gallop, and there was a race for this important point. The majority of the regiment passed over in safety, but the rebels struck the rear of our column, causing a scene of the wildest confusion. Oaths, curses, clashing sabres, pistol and carbine shots, bleeding wounds and struggling men and horses, united in presenting an assemblage of sights and sounds that can scarcely be imagined. But our men were far from being panic-stricken, and fought so well that most of them escaped. At this point Capt. DOWNING, of our regiment, with his squadron, was cut off. But he had no thought of surrendering; finding that there was no chance for him at the causeway, he struck abruptly off to the rebel right, and cut his way through till he reached Kelly's Ford, which he found too strongly guarded by the enemy. He then went to United States Ford, and found the rebels there also in force. After riding for hours, often at a gallop, he finally swam his horses over at Richardson's Ford, but found the opposite bank so steep that he was obliged to haul up the horses by hand. At length he reached Hartwood Church, and encamped there for the night, and returning by way of Warrenton Junction to Rappahannock Station, brought his command safely in with him. Without knowing it, he had performed a very valuable reconnoissance, and received [illegible] officers. Tuesday morning found the division this side of the Rappahannock, dusty, weary, hungry, yet as effective as ever. [illegible] and retreat from Culpepper, were performed on the Sabbath. The Harris Light cavalry stayed at one splendid post in each movement. Leading the van in the advance, and forming the rear line on the retreat, they were ever alarmed and ready. On the advance the regiment captured two cannon and many prisoners. On the retreat it did not lose over a dozen men, and the guns that it captured were brought off in safety. Truly, Gen. KILPATRICK and Gen. DAVIES have reason to be proud of their old regiment, the Harris Light cavalry. E. P. R.

PICTURES OF PALMETTODOM.—An admirable collection of photographs, depicting pleasingly and perfectly every phase of life connected with the military occupation of the South Carolina Sea Islands, has just been published by Mr. H. P. MOORE, of Concord, N. H. There are ninety-four pictures in the collection, comprising a very wide range of subjects, presenting picturesque views of camps and ships, of stately plants, palmettos, moss-draped sycamores, and other specimens of peculiar and luxuriant tropical vegetation; of negroes in characteristic groups, typical plantation scenes and the houses of the chivalry—in fact, truthfully "holding the mirror up to nature,"—which will be fully appreciated by every admirer of artistic delineation, and more especially by those whom the fortunes of war have made familiar with the scenes and objects so graphically portrayed. Mr. MOORE is an enterprising and excellent young artist, and we venture to say that the patience and labor which he has expended in the production of these very excellent views will be amply rewarded. To those who have nobly spent long months in the Department of the South, enduring the hardships of the camp, as well as to those who have been unselfishly engaged in the care and education of poor and ignorant slaves of "fugitive masters," these pictures will be exceedingly welcome, proving eloquent reminders of a period which must always be memorable in their lives. They may be obtained singly or in sets.

The Philadelphia Running Races.

CANADA WINS TWO RACES.

These races commenced on Tuesday, and were to have continued four days, but were closed after the second day's race for want of public patronage on the part of the respectable portion of the community. They had been disappointed in the racing on the first day, and robbed and cheated by the three-card monte men and pickpockets, who were allowed on the Course, and no check offered to their operations by the proprietors.

The turfmen, who had temporarily leased the Course for the meeting, were therefore compelled to close it on the second day, as there was a greater attendance of thieves and gamblers on that day, and a less attendance of the public—Mr. VALENTINE, the only judge, (and an excellent one in his decisions) announcing that the lessees had acted with great good sense and prudence in doing so, as it was not to be expected that race-horses would be brought by their owners to run where racing was so poorly patronized.

FIRST DAY'S RACES.

First Race—Was mile heats, $200, for which *Aldebaran, John Morgan, Hillsborough* and *Idlewild* were entered. *Capt. Moore* was the favorite but did not start, and *Aldebaran* was the next choice on the pools, and won the race, although ED. HAYWARD, by his riding and judgment, won the first heat with *John Morgan*.

First Race, Premium $200—Mile Heats.

J. S. Watson's ch. c. *Aldebaran*, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis, 4 years	2	1	1
F. G. Murphy's b. h. *John Morgan*, by imported Sovereign, out of Sallie Lewis, 5 years	1	2	2
J. W. Weldon's b. h. *Hillsborough*, by Stockwell, dam by Lancaster, 5 years	3	3	3
T. G. Moore's b. m. *Idlewild*, by Lexington, dam by imported Glencoe, 4 years			drn.

Time—1.50; 1.47½; 1.49.

Second Race—Was four-mile heats, between Col. BUSH's *Treasurer* and Mr. F. MORRIS' *Throg's Neck*, for $2,000, but in consequence of *Treasurer* being lame, the Colonel paid forfeit.

Third Race—Continental sweepstakes, $500, for 3-year-olds, 2 mile heats, $200 entrance, $100 forfeit.

For this race were entered *Capt. Moore, Bee Bruce, Lizzie W., Lettie Shannon* and a *Lexington* filly.

Capt. Moore and *Bee Bruce* were all that appeared, and just as they were started the foot of *Bruce's* jockey came out of the stirrup, and he was thrown over his horse's head and hung by the bridle till kicked senseless, when he was taken up and finally brought to by restoratives on the judges' stand. *Bruce* was secured on the back part of the track, and *Capt. Moore* was galloped round for the money.

Third race, Continental Sweepstakes; premium, $500, two mile heats; for three year olds; $200 entrance, $100 forfeit.

J. S. Watson's b. c. *Capt. Moore*, by imported Balrownie, out of Jennie Rose	1
P. C. Bush's c. *Bee. Bruce*, by Lexington, dam by Albert	dis.
J. W. Weldon's b. f. *Lizzie W.*, by imported Scythian, out of Priscilla	p. f.
E. F. Field's b. f. *Lettie Shannon*, by Lexington, out of Sallie Shannon	p. f.
Also, b. f. *Lexington*, out of Magdalene	p. f.

Thus ended a most unsatisfactory day for those who went to see the races, but a harvest was made by the gamblers.

SECOND DAY.

The race for this day was for a purse of $600, three-mile heats, between Mr. HOGAN's (of Montreal) *Thunder* and *Blackbird*. *Thunder* was the favorite, and was ridden by ED. HAYWARD, while GILPATRICK rode *Blackbird*.

Both heats may be summed up in a few words, namely, that HAYWARD rode a waiting race in both cases, and pulled *Thunder* until he reached the half mile post in the third mile, and then passed the black, and won as he liked with *Thunder* a couple of lengths ahead of *Blackbird*.

SUMMARY.

Purse $600—Three-Mile Heats.

D. Ready names gr. c. *Thunder*, 4 years old, 84 lbs., Hayward	1	1
Dr. Weldon names black colt *Blackbird*, Gilpatrick	2	2

Time.	1st Mile.	2d Mile.	3d Mile.	Total.
1st heat	2:02	1:59	1:58	5:59
2d heat	1:57	1:57½	1:56	5:50½

After the announcement of the indefinite postponement of the races, some owners of horses, turfmen and other sporting men, arranged for a four-mile dash on Friday, for a purse of $600, and a dash of a mile and an eighth for a purse of $150—the horses in both races to be handicapped.

For the first race, *Thunder, Blackbird* and *John Morgan* entered, and young HAYWARD again rode a waiting race, until the last half of the fourth mile, and won easily with the Canadian colt, with *Blackbird* a couple of lengths behind, and half a length in front of *John Morgan*.

SUMMARY.

Subscription Purse $600, for a Handicap four mile dash.

D. Ready names gr. c. *Thunder*, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet by imported Hedgeford, 100 lbs.	1
Dr. Weldon's blk. c. *Blackbird*, 4 years old, by imported Albion, 100 lbs.	2
F. G. Murphy's b. h. *John Morgan*, 5 years old, by imported Sovereign, dam Sallie Lewis by Glencoe, 106 lbs.	3

Time—7:38½.

The second race was contested for by Dr. WELDON's *Hillsborough*, carrying 100 pounds; *Canary Bird*, carrying 75 pounds, and Mr. MURPHY's *Lexington* filly, carrying 93 pounds; and was won in the easiest style by the *Lexington* filly, the colored jockey Sayman riding her in this her first race. This was the last of the meeting, which has been very unsatisfactory even to our trotting betting men, who expected a chance for some sport.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

THE EFFECTS OF QUARRELING WITH A CONDUCTOR.

A man named MAURICE BURKE, aged 62 years, residing at No. 88 Mulberry-street, died yesterday from the effects of injuries accidentally received on the Third-avenue Railroad, under the following circumstances. On the 26th of September last, the deceased, with his wife and two children, one aged 11 years and the other 4, were riding down town, on their return from Jones' Wood, in a Third-avenue car. A dispute arose between BURKE and the conductor in reference to the fare. BURKE insisted that he should be charged nothing for the ride of his youngest child; the conductor on the contrary was steadfast in his purpose to charge half fare for this child, in pursuance, as he said of the established rules of the Company. BURKE became very excited upon the subject, and in his zeal to defend his rights, he blocked up the platform so that passengers could not get on or off. The Conductor finally became impatient, and told BURKE he must either get off the car or take a seat inside, at the same time making a movement to compel him to do one or the other. BURKE then caught the Conductor by the beard and the coat collar, and in the struggle they both fell from the platform to the ground. BURKE had one of his legs fractured and he was otherwise so much injured, that he died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, when the above facts were elicited. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that deceased, MAURICE BURKE, came to his death from a fracture of the leg received while being removed from a Third-avenue car, and we exonerate the Conductor from all blame in the matter." The number of the car upon which this accident occurred did not transpire. The deceased was a native of Ireland.

The Fires.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 24.

While Mr. A. J. [illegible], of Sussex County, was addressing a meeting of Democrats last evening, some missiles were thrown in from the outside. Mr. [illegible] retorted in loud and severe language. [illegible] in the building was destroyed and entirely consumed, [illegible] stable, containing 18 horses [illegible] Mr. HOGAN.

[illegible]

SCENE IN THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

[illegible]

DEAD [illegible] WITH THE [illegible].

Justice Connolly and Mr. Bell [illegible].

On Saturday at the Court of Sessions, before Justices CONNOLLY, WELSH and [illegible], a case was tried in which Mr. PYNE, who keeps a public house at Eighty-first-street and Bloomingdale Road, was complainant, and one [illegible] defendant. It was charged that during the July riots the prisoner and a companion entered Mr. PYNE's house, threatened to [illegible] and that they demanded liquors and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] refusing them they set upon and [illegible] for an officer, but [illegible] prevented him from going by threatening to kill him. [illegible] was convicted. A difference arose in the Court as to his punishment, Justice WELSH was for giving him four months in the Penitentiary; Justice [illegible] was for one month, and Justice CONNOLLY for making it still lighter.

He said he did not believe in making so much of a little porter-house fight. Justice WELSH remarked that he saw nothing so disreputable in the manufacture or sale of porter, that this offence should be taken out of its due course of punishment. Justice CONNOLLY replied, with considerable warmth, "That that remark came very properly from a man who emanated from a cellar porter-house." Justice WELSH took such a remark too much directly to reply. Thereupon Justice CONNOLLY proceeded to sentence the prisoner to one month's imprisonment in the City prison.

After the prisoner was convicted, and before sentence, Mr. PYNE offered to testify that the prisoner, in company with another man, had visited him, and threatened him with violence should he prosecute the case. Justice CONNOLLY did not have him sworn, and proceeded to bestow the lenient sentence for a scandalous crime.

After passing sentence, although the calendar was not exhausted and counsel were pressing motions, Justice CONNOLLY ordered an adjournment, remarking aloud that a proper sense of self-respect forbade that he should sit longer in the company of Justice WELSH!

Naval Movements.

MEN-OF-WAR TO DEPART FROM NEW-YORK.

The following men-of-war, which were ordered by the Navy Department to prepare for sea at this port, are now ready to depart and will probably get their sailing orders within a few days. Of course, we cannot print the destination:

Name.	Rate.	Description.
Penobscot	second	Navy-built gunboat.
Mary Sandford	second	Adams' Ex. Co. vessel.
Neptune	second	Purchased vessel.
Pembina	second	Navy-built gunboat.
Glaucus	second	Purchased steamer.
Dinsmore	second	Purchased steamer.
Iris	second	Purchased steamer.
Gov. Buckingham	second	Purchased steamer.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Orders have been received here from the Navy Department to dispatch a large force of United States sailors to the South Atlantic blockading squadron now at Charleston. The men are in course of preparation for their destination on board of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and will probably leave this port to-morrow. A vessel, the *Augusta Dinsmore*, has been designated by Admiral PAULDING to convey the men, and they will probably reach Charleston before two weeks. They are intended for the different iron-clads and wooden ships now engaged in the attack on Charleston, many of them being intended *to replace others whose times have expired in the squadron. Two or three officers from this station,* and also other officers destined for different ships off Charleston, will accompany them.

A NEW IRON-CLAD CONTRACTED FOR.

DONALD MCKAY, the famous shipbuilder, has received a contract from the Navy Department to build an iron-clad vessel-of-war, and we understand he has commenced operations already. She is to be called the *Nauset*, to be 225 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 9 feet depth of hold. The armament of two heavy guns will be stationed in the turret. The hull of the vessel will be divided so that in fact there are two distinct hulls, but fastened together so as to leave an opening of two feet between each hull. This space is used as a water tank, which in action will be filled with water, and add doubly to secure the vessel against torpedoes and infernal machines. The armor will be in plates four inches thick, placed against a wood backing four feet thick. The wooden deck is to be 18 inches in thickness, over which is put an armor two inches thick. She will be tastefully fitted up. She will have two independent engines, which work two propellers. Her speed is calculated at about nine knots an hour.

Democratic Conventions.

The Democratic Nominating Convention of the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, met Friday evening at the Mansion House, on the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate. After an informal ballot, resulting in 15 votes for ALEXANDER WARD, of the Twenty-second Ward, and the same number for GEO. W. MCCLEAN, of the Twenty-first, a formal ballot was taken with precisely the like issue, after which, without making a choice, the Convention adjourned to meet at the same time and place, on Monday next. The Democratic Judiciary Convention of the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, met also, last evening, at JACOB ARLI's Brewery, No. 124, in Fifty-fourth-street, and unanimously recommended for nomination, JOHN A. [illegible], for Civil Justice. All the Wards were represented and a committee was appointed to draft *resolutions, with the usual recommendations, and report the same at the Convention to be held on Tuesday evening next.*

Gen. Dix Nominated for the Mayoralty.

THE REGULAR REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

The Regular Representative Democracy at Cooper Institute on Friday evening, nominated by acclamation Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX for Mayor of the City.

They have called a Mass Meeting in favor of the representation of the masses for next Tuesday evening at Cooper Institute.

Destructive Fire in a Chemical Manufactory—Loss about $15,000.

At about 5½ o'clock A. M. yesterday morning a fire broke out in the premises No. 118 East Twenty-ninth-street, owned by JOHN CURRIE, and occupied by the firm of Messrs. IRDE & WYNANS as a chemical manufactory. Mr. CURRIE's loss on the building is about $7,000, said to be fully insured in City Companies, the names of which could not be ascertained. The loss of Messrs. IRDE & WYNANS is fully $8,000. They are uninsured. The fire originated in the drying-room of the establishment. Fire Marshal BAKER was yesterday engaged in investigating the case.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. HOGAN.—The obsequies of Lieut. JAMES HOGAN, of the Ninety-third regiment N. Y. S. N. G., will take place this afternoon, and will be very largely attended. The two new regiments, viz: the Ninety-third, Col. GEORGE B. HALL, and Col. BOOLE's corps, will parade together on this occasion. The following are the regimental orders of the day:

HEADQUARTERS, COL. BOOLE'S REGT. N. Y. S. N. G.,
JEFFERSON MARKET DRILL ROOMS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The officers and members of companies now organized for this command are hereby notified to assemble on Tompkins-square, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, in citizens' dress (dark clothes) crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of JAMES HOGAN, late Second Lieut. of Company C, Ninety-third Regiment (Col. GEORGE B. HALL,) N. Y. S. N. G.

Commandants of Companies will be prompt to the time specified and report the arrival of their Companies to the Adjutant. By order,

F. I. A. BOOLE, Col. Commanding.

[illegible], Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD REGT. N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—Second Lieut. JAMES HOGAN, Company C, of this regiment, died [illegible] East Ninth-street, on Sunday, 25th inst. This command will parade on that occasion in citizens' dress, (dark clothes,) crape on left arm.

Commandants will cause their respective companies to assemble on Tompkins-square, at 1 o'clock P. M. promptly. [illegible]

Commandants of companies will report to the Adjutant at No. [illegible] East Tenth-street at [illegible]

Officers and members of Col. F. I. A. BOOLE's and Col. VINCENT [illegible]'s regiments are requested to join at the time and place above designated.

By order, GEO. B. HALL, Col. Com'g.

W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Capt. and Acting Adj't.

THE ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—[illegible]. The Ladies of the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association [illegible] in need of delicacies, such as butter, chickens, eggs, apples, jellies and similar articles, for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this City and vicinity. There are in these hospitals many discharged soldiers, who are not cared for by the Government, and whose sufferings are greatly alleviated by the Ladies of this Association; but they can do but little unless their efforts are seconded by the charitably disposed and patriotic citizens. The Trustees of Ward School No. [illegible], in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, have kindly furnished a room for the depot, where articles may be sent, and it is hoped that this appeal will be promptly responded to, as the soldiers are in immediate want of the aid asked. The receipt of any articles sent to the above depot will be promptly acknowledged by Mrs. CHARLES W. [illegible], No. [illegible] East Twenty-fifth-street.

MOZART DEMOCRACY—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—The Mozart Democracy of the Twenty-second Ward [illegible] the only regular Democratic nomination for the Assembly, (Thirteenth District,) in the person of THOS. [illegible]. He received three-fourths of the delegation on Thursday night, and is considered as indorsed by Tammany. His election his friends are sanguine of, despite the two opponents who are declared to be "irregular." What is "regular," just about these times with the Democracy it would be hard to discover; never was there such a mixing up of the various elements.

THE CORRUPTIONS OF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT—DR. CROOK'S SERMON TO-NIGHT.—We comply with the earnest wishes of many friends in calling special attention to the sermon to be preached this evening in the Seventeenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., who has chosen for his subject: "The Duty of Good Citizens in Relation to the Corruptions of Our City Government." This novel pulpit-theme will at once attract great and universal interest. The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward especially are invited to attend with their families.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This ever-popular place of resort is now crowded daily and nightly by the thousand-and-one varieties of amusement for the more and intellect there provided. It is scarcely possible to mention even the main features of the great show-wizard's programme. Monsieur ALEXANDER, the magician, the giant boy, the moving wax figures, the tropical colored fish, &c., are only eclipsed in the afternoon and evening spectral illusions. The celebrated brothers BARROWES, and the delightful ballet troupe to which they belong, will continue their performances throughout the present week.

MOVEMENTS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following transfers in the Police Department were announced yesterday at headquarters: Sergt. VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-first, to the Seventh; Sergt. GAY, from the Seventh to the Twenty-first Precinct; Sergt. BANFIELD, from the First to the Eighteenth; Sergt. HIGGINS, from the Second to the Thirteenth; Sergt. BIRD, from the Thirteenth to the Second. Sergt. MONMOUTH B. WILSON, late of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, is acting as Captain of the Second during the illness of Capt. SQUIRES.

TWO CHILDREN SCALDED TO DEATH.—A child three years old, named SUSAN M. MAHER, residing with its parents at No. 307 Madison-street, was scalded to death early yesterday morning, by accidentally falling into a tub of boiling water. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest. Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of THOMAS KERNS, aged two years, son of JAMES KERNS, of Forty-second-street, who died from scalds accidentally received by the upsetting of a kettle of hot water. A verdict of "death from accidental scalds" was rendered.

KILLED BY A TRUCK.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of THOMAS [illegible], lately residing at No. 188 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The testimony in the case showed that deceased was accidently knocked down and run over by one of the Messrs. [illegible] sugar carts, driven by a man whose name is unknown. He was taken to the New-York Hospital where he died. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

TIN PLATE, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.—The United Tin Plate, Copper and Sheet-Iron Workers held a large mass meeting on Thursday evening at the Bowery Garden, when it was unanimously resolved that an advance of 25 cents on the dollar be asked, to take effect on and after Monday next, the 26th. Should any, in consequence, be thrown out of employment, the Union resolved it would sustain them.

DROWNED.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body of JACOB BAUR, a native of Germany, aged 23 years, who was found floating in the water at the foot of Houston-street, North River. The deceased was recently employed on a barge and had been missing since the 17th inst. A verdict of "drowned" was rendered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A STATION-HOUSE.—A woman named ELLEN RUSSELL, who had applied for lodgings at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs leading to the cells, broke her right leg, and otherwise injured herself so much that it is believed she cannot recover. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. T. N. HASKELL, of Boston, (formerly of Washington, D. C.,) will deliver the first of a series of discourses under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the University-place Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. POTTS,) corner of Tenth-street.

PEOPLES' UNION.—At a meeting of the Peoples' Union Convention, held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, Thursday evening, JOHN D. BAILEY, firm and military officer of the Society [illegible] *Mercury*, was unanimously nominated for Senator of the Fifth District—Fourth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

PREACHING AT THE NEW-ENGLAND ROOMS.—Rev. R. S. RIDGWAY, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue, will preach at the *rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are* respectfully invited to attend.

UNION SENATOR, SEVENTH DISTRICT.—At an adjourned meeting of the Seventh Senatorial Union Convention, held at Washington Hall, Harlem, on the 23d inst., Mr. CORNELIUS A. RENNER was nominated as candidate for Senator.

DENNIS MCCABE, a member of the Legislature from this City in 1862, and well known in certain political circles, died at his residence in the Nineteenth Ward, at a late hour on Saturday evening. Disease, consumption.

ADDRESS BY HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.—Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS will deliver an address at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, on the "Life and Character of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN."

AN ANNIVERSARY.—The John-street M. E. Church will celebrate its Ninety-fifth Anniversary day by appropriate services.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MONDAY, OCT. 26.—Nos. 73, 75, 26, 82.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans—G. H. Thompson, Peter Dillar and wife, A. Slaughter, J. H. Planted, L. Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gorke and child, S. W. Robinson, L. Bowman, P. D. Richards, Geo. Smith, Joseph Dreyfous, R. Sanduck, J. Lavillo, H. Crocker, H. G. Wingate, Lieut. Remington, J. A. Murray and son, Mrs. Lochett and two children, J. C. Maredon, Capt. H. Crounce, R. H. Beach and wife, Capt. B. S. Rockwood, Mrs. J. G. Grandidier, J. S. Caldwell, L. L. Davis, Mr. Bridwin, Mrs. C. David and two children, N. Young, H. T. Dolhonde, A. David, R. H. McMillen, T. B. Thorpe, and 38 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 24—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. Wooley, Miss E. Harris, Miss Mitchell, Charles Cowdell, James H. Benson, Wm. E. Morris, Wm. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Potts, Miss Baxter, Miss Alexander Baxter, Miss G. Baxter, G. Wilkes, wife and three children, Frederick Woodcock, J. Fournade Fils, F. C. Browne, A. Barlow, Wm. A. Nettleton, Mr. Cotter, E. A. Boyd, M. Fogliardi, A. B. St. Martin, Mrs. E. Saunders, Capt. Neville and wife, G. Wilks and family, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 6 31 | Sun sets 5 05 | Moon sets 8 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 05 | Gov. Island 8 46 | Hell Gate 9 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Glasgow, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Mayflower, Robinson, Washington, James Hand, Champlain, Williams, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Samuel L. Brewster, Bird, Washington, E. Collis & Co.; F. W. Bruns, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Liverpool, Chamberlain, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Emerald, Lunt, Liverpool, Boyland & Prothingham; Ellen Hoxie, (Norw.,) Hoyen, London, Ruger Bros.

Barks Enterprise, Johnson, Glasgow, Burdett & Smythe; Alexander Duff, Neal, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Rochelle, Norton, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Laura, (Brem.,) Siebs, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Northward, (Br.,) Laws, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Countess, (Br.,) Wade, Liverpool, Tisch & Deetjens.

Brigs Antil, (Br.,) [illegible], Turks Island, W. F. [illegible]; [illegible], Turks Island, Stutt Bros.; Emma, Smith, [illegible]; [illegible], Boston, [illegible]; Grace [illegible] Rodolph, Lindsay, Demerara, [illegible]; [illegible] Holt, Mayaguez, [illegible]; Monte Cristo, Stover, [illegible]; Gulf Stream [illegible]; [illegible]; A. F. Larrabee, [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible]; [illegible], Washington, [illegible]; Caroline, Rogers, New-Haven, [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible], Washington, [illegible]; [illegible], Alexandria, [illegible]; [illegible], Beverly, [illegible]; [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible]; [illegible], Boston, Master; [illegible], Goldsboro; Wm. [illegible], Boston; [illegible], Baltimore; Ira [illegible], [illegible], Brighton; [illegible], Washington; [illegible], Woodbridge, Now Orleans; [illegible], Baker, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Mary Atwater, Warner, Hartford; [illegible] R. Brown, [illegible]; [illegible], Haverstraw, Fletcher, Freeman, Sag Harbor, E. S. Bassett & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Morning Star, Goodwin, from New-Orleans [illegible] 18th inst., with mdse. and passengers, to [illegible] A. Degroot.

U. S. steam transport [illegible], [illegible], from Washington, N. C. [illegible], Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to [illegible] & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer [illegible], Davis, Providence with mdse. to [illegible].

Ship Conqueror, Bunnell, Rouen Oct. 12, in ballast, with 114 passengers to Wells, Carver & Chase. Had 3 births. Crossed the Banks between lat. 44 and 45, and had clear weather; saw no ice. Oct. 13, lat. [illegible], signalized a British ship showing Nos. [illegible], distinguishing pennant; 19th, lat. [illegible], signalized a British steamer, bound W., [illegible] ship, [illegible], with a British ship bound W., showing Nos. [illegible] and distinguishing pennant.

Ship Malabar, (Br.,) Dunn, Havre Sept. 1, with mdse. and 165 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship Arctic, Zeosan, Liverpool Sept. 12, with coal to Zeosan & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage.

Ship [illegible], of London,) Graves, London, and Land's End, in ballast, to I. W. Gamerer. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark [illegible] (of St. John, N. B.,) Kinney, Bristol Sept. 18, with iron to C. C. Duncan & Co. First 12 days had strong N. W. and W. N. W. winds, since that light variable winds and calms. 8th inst., lat. 42 40, lon. 62 50, was boarded from French lugger Desire-Clementine, Dieppe, from Grand Banks for Bordeaux, with [illegible] lat. 43 50, [illegible] a bark waterlogged and abandoned, had bowsprit and lower masts standing; masts bright, topgallant bulwarks and after house white; had been stripped of everything except part of lower rigging. 20th, lat. 40 30, lon. 70, during a strong wind from N., carried away jibboom.

Bark Maria Argentina, (Ital.,) Piaccio, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Anna Bell, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Taylor, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Gossiar, (Br., of London,) Carlington, Bathurst, W. C. A., Sept. 21, with hides and nuts to Merwin & Bocholl. Left no vessels.

Brig Isabella, (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Denyer, Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAulley.

Brig Ann Lovitt, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Gabel, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Coles, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Catharine Nichols, Grant, Frankfort for Port Delaware.

Brig Henry G. Brooks, Miller, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig [illegible], Harlock, New-Haven.

Brig A. Taylor, Oliver, Dighton, in ballast.

Brig Billow, Reed, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Sea Breeze, Dole, Dighton.

Schr. Edwin Grice, Bangor 10 ds., with [illegible] to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Eastport 7 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Brancomb, Franklin 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Alcrope, Cottamer, Bangor 7 ds., with potatoes to B. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Boundary, Davis, Machias with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Mary Grant, James, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. T. S. Hammond, Crain, Eastport 7 ds., with [illegible] to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lily Bell, Reed, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Fellon, Elizabethport for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Minnie Arnold, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) McKinzie, Martinique 22 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Providence for Port Ewen.

Schr. Palma, Pendleton, Rockland with lime.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Albion, Coel, Rockland with lime.

Schr. [illegible], Rockland with lime.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland with lime.

Schr. [illegible], Providence.

Schr. Mary Smith, Providence.

Schr. James [illegible], Kendrick, Providence.

Schr. S. E. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. J. T. Way, Inman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. President, Hall, Stonington for Port Ewen.

Schr. L. & M. Wilson, Harvey, Newport.

Schr. Sea Shell, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Bentley, Westerly for Rondout.

Schr. R. A. [illegible], Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. Avail, Carter, Providence.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Gatchell, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Ocean, [illegible], Rockland with lime.

Schr. Prize, Mayo, Eastport 6 ds., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Minerva, Jefferson, Fall River for Washington.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Eldridge, Salem.

Schr. Convert, Pendleton, New-Bedford for Rondout.

Schr. Volant, Lord, Dighton.

Schr. Annie M. Dawson, (Br.,) [illegible], New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Everett, Dodge, Provincetown, fish.

Schr. Empire, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Julia Grace, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Florence, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Kelly, Wellfleet, with fish.

Schr. Rosella, [illegible], New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. N. Berry, Mills, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Olive Avery, [illegible], Wiscasset, with stone.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston, to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland, with stone.

Sloop Oregon, Hallock, Providence.

BELOW—A bark, ship.

WIND—Sunset, N., very [illegible].

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Bremen, (Brem.,) Virginia, (Br.,) Columbia, George Cromwell; City of Limerick.

U. S. steam transport De Molay.

Ships Birkenhead, (Brem.,) Adler, [illegible]; Barks Wye, (Br.,) Fanny, (Dan.,) Jane Allen, (Br.) *Brigs Edwin*, (Br.,) T. R. Watson, Abby Vesue, (Br.) Schooners Mary and Eliza, J. P. Auger, Oliver Dyer, Lamartine, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] (Br.,) Gulde, (Br.,) T. Pages, Hanover.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, MASS., Oct. 22, P. M.—Arr. barks Aristides, New-York for Boston; schrs. Sea Bird, Sound-town for do.; S. J. Vaughan, Philadelphia for do.; Rebecca and Harriet, Melville, New-York for do.; Bremen, Elizabethport for do.; Golden Gate, New-York for do.; Campbell, Baltimore for Portland; J. W. Rixon, Albany for do.; E. G. Whilden, Boston for Philadelphia; Sally [illegible], Caleuel; schr. G. L. Sparks.

Returned on account of head wind—Brigs Adeline, Calhoun and Rogers; schr. Defiance and others.

23d—Arr. schrs. Aklam, Elizabethport for Boston; Gen. Taylor, New-York for do.

In port at 8 A. M. the above arrivals, brig Crecus, and several schooners.

Spoken, &c.

Venus—ship, bound E., signalized 6th inst., lat. 39 20, lon. 31 56.

Irene—Br. ship, from Quebec for Liverpool, 16th inst., lat. 44, lon. 54 30.

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[illegible]

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